FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

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BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

Raleigh, Nov. 16. 85-tf

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The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 23 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She ranaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N. Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A. HODGES.

Dec. 6, 1863. 89-8tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1863.

Sarah McLean vs John N McLean, Daniel L McLean, Neill McLeod and wife Margaret, A A. McLean and Murdoch McLean.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McLeod and wife Margaret, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of November, 1863.

89-6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta vs Arch'd McRimmon, Jno McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon and Murdoch McRimmon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, and Murdoch McRimmon, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of November 1863.

89-6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1863.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.—The Richmond papers publish in full the message to Congress of the yankee President. We never have published one of his Messages, and see no reason to make this one an exception. A brief statement of what is important in it is due to our readers, and that we will give, as usual.

Gratification is expressed at the exercise of authority by both England and France to prevent the departure of hostile expeditions from their ports; and for peace and friendship with foreign powers. Recommends the encouragement of immigration [by which the yankee army is supplied with troops.] The receipts in the treasury for the year were $901,125,674 86, and disbursements $895,796,680 65, leaving a balance of $5,329,044 21. [The New York Herald says these sums are "appalling."] The army and navy are but briefly referred to. The latter is said to have captured more than a thousand vessels, with property worth thirteen millions. The navy consists of 588 vessels, built and building, of which 75 are iron-clad or armoured.

The Message closes with Lincoln's "plan" for reconstructing the Union. He refers to his Emancipation Proclamation; admits that the government "had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State," but it was "resorted to as a military measure." Dark and doubtful days followed; but the rebel borders are pressed still further back, the Mississippi completely opened, the rebellion divided into distinct parts, with no practical communication between them. Full 100,000 who were slaves are now in the military service, about one-half bearing arms. These measures have been discussed, but the elections have been encouraging, and the crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union has passed. He therefore issues a proclamation promising pardon to certain classes upon their return to the Union by voluntarily taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and all laws of Congress and *proclamations of the President* having reference to slaves.

The classes excepted from pardon are all civil officers or agents of the so-called Confederate government, all military or naval officers above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieut in the navy, all who have left judicial, or legislative, or military or naval stations in the U. S. to join the Confederacy or aid the rebellion, and all who have in any way treated captured negro soldiers in any other way than as prisoners of war.

Lincoln argues, (with evident doubts,) to show that in all this he requires nothing beyond what is amply justified by the constitution. True, says he, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. He is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes it.

He says he will never retract or modify his emancipation proclamation, or return any negro to slavery.

The proclamation then goes on to provide, that whenever one-tenth of the qualified voters, as shown by the Presidential election of 1860, in any of ten States of the Confederacy, (viz: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina—Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky not named)—shall have taken the oath, and not since violated it, and shall re-establish a republican State government, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and come under the protection of the United States.

Lincoln does not appear to have much faith in the efficacy of his "plan," for he says in conclusion that "we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance." And the New York Herald, the most influential Lincoln paper in the United States, plainly says that "the plan will be a failure." Undoubtedly it will The people of the South will never go back again into union with so horribly barbarous and malignant an enemy, who has murdered and outraged and burnt and wantonly destroyed wherever he has had the power. Even if decent terms were proposed, the blood of thousands would cry out from the ground against such a monstrous association. But when the terms are the obliteration of more than half the property of the South—property guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and of which Lincoln has no earthly power to deprive them;—the taking of an outrageous oath; the recognition of a degraded and servile race as equals, and soon to become superiors at the point of yankee bayonets brought against a disarmed people; when, indeed, by this very proclamation itself it is provided that one-tenth of the people of a State are to control the other nine-tenths,—and this is called a republican government!—it is plain that no one of the ten States named will ever adopt Lincoln's "plan," except just so far as it is enforced at the point of the bayonet.

No, the "plan" will indeed be "a failure," and the proposition will serve to unite the people against their bitter and malignant enemy, who thus unites insult with injury. As the Richmond Examiner says:

"On condition of such submission, the creatures who make it shall be permitted to crawl on the face of the earth and possess property, with the exception of slaves. These are to be enrolled in the army of the United States and quartered over the conquered States, where negro soldiers will be billetted in every house, and negro provost marshals lord in every village.

"Such are the first terms of peace offered by the United States to the people of the Confederates States. These terms are joined with many vague intimations that they may be withdrawn or modified as occasion requires. 'Those laws and proclamations are enacted and put forth,' says the shallow knave, 'for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion.' But in vain is the trap set in sight of any bird. Even geese would scorn the chaff with which it is baited, and shun the snare which shows the noose on the surface. The Proclamation of Pardon will have as much, and no more effect than the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the Proclamation 'to disperse,' which began the war.

"This document has, however, one trait of real importance. It reveals the decline of the mania for war in the United States. Lincoln represents his people now as he did two years ago. Then, all was bloody. Confiscation, subjugation, extermination were the only measures he and they thought or spoke of. Great is the distance between those days and these. Instead of 'crushing the rebellion' in 'sixty days,' by a gigantic 'Union army,' the chief hope now rests in a juggle. There is a time for all things A time for fighting, and that time is nearly past; a time for cheating, and that time is nearly come."

LOOK OUT!—The public is urged to be on the look out for two men, supposed to be yankees, soldiers or deserters, who have been seen in the Southern part of this county for more than a week past—first on Tuesday of last week, and then again on Sunday last. They were from first to last within a space of three miles, being last seen in the woods near the house of Wm McMillan, Esq. on Rockfish. They had on the regular yankee blue blouse, with heavy boots. Had no arms when first seen, but afterwards had a gun. They stated, at a house where they got something to eat, that they were yankees who had escaped from the army, at Wilmington they said; and from another they inquired the way to the N. C. railroad, as they wanted to go to East Tennessee.

It may be very important that they be arrested, for it is plain they are after no good.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. BRAGG.—One of the remarkable incidents of the day is the disclosure in Congress, on Monday, of a correspondence between President Davis and Gen. Jos. E Johnston, showing that nearly a year ago Gen Johnston was placed in full command of Bragg's department, and was sent to his Headquarters to examine into the facts bearing upon the propriety of continuing him, Bragg, in command, or of superseding him, and that his report was emphatically favorable to Bragg. During all this past year the President has been abused by newspapers and officers for keeping Bragg there and for not putting Johnston in his place, it being charged that he had a personal dislike to Johnston and therefore would not give him the command! The President and General Johnston have certainly kept their secret well, and thereby made an ass of many of those who have criticised them, and knew better than they how to conduct the war.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—

The following extracts from the correspondence between the President and Gen Johnston show, that in retaining Gen Bragg in command of his army, he acted in accordance with the judgment of Gen Johnston in preference to adopting that of gentlemen in civil life, who clamored for his removal:

RICHMOND, VA., Jan'y 22d, 1863.

Gen J E Johnston, Jackson, Miss, and Mobile, Ala: I wish you, with the least delay, to proceed to the headquarters of Gen Bragg's army. You will find explanatory letter at Chattanooga. JEFF. DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan'y 22, 1863

Gen J E Johnston, Chattanooga, TENN.: As announced in my telegram, I address this letter to you [explaining] the purpose for which I desire you to proceed promptly to the headquarters of Gen Bragg's army. * * *

You will, I trust, be able by conversation with Gen'l Bragg and others of his command, to decide what the best interests of the service require, and give me the advice which I need at this juncture As that army is a part of your command, no order will be necessary to give you authority there, as whether present or absent you have a right to direct its operations and do what ever else belongs to the General commanding.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JEFF. DAVIS.

TULLAHOMA, Feb'y 8, 1863.

Mr President: Your telegram ordering me to General Bragg's headquarters was received in Mobile, when I was on my way to them. Your letter of January 22d reached me here on the 30th. * * *

My principal object has been to ascertain the feeling existing in the regiments, being confident that if the soldiers are not depressed, we can have nothing to fear; for it is not to be supposed that the zeal of general officers can be impaired by any want of confidence in their general's skill. Incessant rain has permitted me to see but a fourth of the troops as yet. They are represented by their field officers to be in high spirits, and as ready as ever for fight.

I am very glad to find that your confidence in Gen Bragg is unshaken. My own is confirmed by his recent operations, which, in my opinion, evince great vigor and skill. It would be very unfortunate to remove him at this juncture, when he has just earned, if not won, the gratitude of the country.

After seeing all the troops I shall write again I respectfully suggest should it then appear to you necessary to remove General Bragg, no one in this army or engaged in this investigation ought to be his successor.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, Gen'l.

His Excellency the President.

TULLAHOMA, Feb. 12, 1863.

Mr. President—Since writing to you on the 3d, I have seen the whole army. Its appearance is very encouraging, and gives positive assurance of Gen Bragg's capacity to command. It is well clothed, healthy, and in fine spirits. The brigades engaged at Murfreesboro' are now stronger than they were on the morning of the battle—mainly by the return of the absentees brought back by the General's vigorous system. * *

My object has been to ascertain if the confidence of the troops in the ability of the army to beat the enemy is at all impaired.

I find no indication that it is less than when you were in its camps.

While this feeling exists, and you regard Gen. Bragg as brave and skillful, the fact that some or all of the general officers of the army, and many of the subordinates, think that you might give them a commander with fewer defects, cannot, I think, greatly diminish value. To me, it seems that the operations of this army in Middle Tennessee have been conducted admirably. I can find no record of more effective fighting in modern battles than that of this army in December, evincing skill in the commander and courage in the troops, which fully entitle them to the thanks of the Government.

In the early part of January, the country north of Grenada being considered impracticable, I directed Maj. Gen. Van Dorn to bring to Gen'l Bragg's aid the cavalry of the Mississippi army, except such as Lieutenant Gen'l Pemberton considered necessary to him. * * *

I have been told by ——— ———, that they have advised you to remove Gen. Bragg, and place me in command of this army. I am sure that you will agree with me, that the part I have borne in this investigation would render it inconsistent with my personal honor to occupy that position. I believe, however, that the interest of the service *requires* that Gen. Bragg should not be removed. Most respt'y your ob't serv't,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga Rebel, now published at Marietta, Georgia, replies to some imputations upon Tennessee's devotion to the Confederacy, by stating that she voted for separation from the United States by a majority of about 60,000; that she has sent 115,000 men into the Confederate army; that during the first year of the war she fed and clothed her own troops; that almost every battle-field has been moistened with the blood of her sons; that she could have preserved the integrity of her soil and driven the last yankee from her borders if she had been allowed the use of the Tennessee soldiers and Generals whose services have been required in other States. But, what is perhaps most conclusive of all, the Rebel says:

"Tennessee, so far from indicating any intention of relapsing into the federal Union, has proved as true in her devotion to the cause of Southern Independence, that although the State has been almost entirely overrun for two years past, and much of it in undisputed possession of the federal forces, the federal managers, anxious as they are for such a result, have not dared to submit such a proposition to the people. They well know how it would be received and in what a contemptible light it would exhibit the strength of the Union element in the State."

Imputations upon a State that can point to such a record are so unjust that they indicate a disposition to weaken the cause by persuading the people of other States that she is faithless, and that the Confederacy need make no calculation upon assistance from her. But she has preserved her integrity under disadvantages such as few people have met. But those disadvantages—the outrages of the yankee invaders—have doubtless confirmed her integrity, and produced an inextinguishable abhorrence of the vandals who inflict wanton outrages and destruction wherever they go. Look at the following statement in a late letter from Dalton, of their doings on the borders of Tennessee and Georgia:

"The enemy have laid waste all the country north of Tunnel Hill. They have burned every house, mill, tannery, workshop, depot, bridge and shed over a space of 25 miles south of Chattanooga. Every night during several days after their occupation of the valley of Chickamauga, the flames and smoke from numbers of dwellings and barns were seen lighting up the beacon of desolation. The scathing red handed sword has descended on North Georgia. Its once fertile gardens and vineyards are waste, and the wail of despair is only heard over its sad length and breadth."

THE SPECIE CLAUSE.—It seems that the plan of finance proposed by Secretary Memminger does not contemplate, as we supposed, the payment of specie for the coupons of the thousand millions of bonds to be issued, but only that they be received by the government in all transactions where specie is required.

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Preachers of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—N F Reid, P E.

Station—Braxton Craven, W H Wheeler, nom; City Mission, Alex R Raven; Col'd Chapel, Wm E Pell; Circuit, G P Moore. Louisburg, T W Guthrie; Tar River, T P Ricaud; Person, John Tillett; Hillsboro', Wm C Wilson. Circuit, Wm M Jordan, W Harris, nom; Gen Miss'y to Dep't of N C, Wm Closs; Do to Cape Fear, John N Andrews; Missionary Chaplain to Hoke's brigade, J J Hines; Do to Clingman's, J B Alford; Do to Lane's, to be supplied.

Chaplain to 12th regiment N C troops, Jeffrey H Robbins; 22d, Franklin H Wood; 30th, A D Betts; 44th, Rich'd S Webb; 46th, E C Dodson; 48th, Calvin Plyler; 56th, to be supplied; 32d, W B Richardson; 7th Confederate cavalry, John D Buie.

Greensboro' District—Peter Doub, P E.

Greensboro', Joel W Tucker; Guilford, Zebedee Rush; Forsyth—one to be supplied—D W Doub, C M Anderson, nom; Winston, John W Jenkins; Stokes, R N T Stevenson, S H Helsebeck; Madison, James E Mann; Wentworth, Wm C Gannon; Yanceyville, Paul G Garraway; Leasburg, James P Simpson; Agent for Greensboro' Female College, Jno S Long; R T Heflin, transferred to Texas Conference; Marquis L Wood, Missionary to China.

Trinity College District—Wm Barringer, P E.

Trinity College and High Point, Jno W Lewis; Asheboro', Charles H Phillips; Franklinsville, Isham H Hill; Thaddeus L Troy, nom; Uwharrie, Isaac F Keerans; Davidson, C M Pepper; Thomasville and Lexington, N H D Wilson; South Guilford, Caswell W King; Alamance, Wm H Barnes.

Salisbury District—Ira T Wyche, P E.

Salisbury, David R Bruton; Rowan, Jesse A Cunninggim; East Rowan, Jno R Brooks; Mocksville, Rob't G Barrett; Iredell, W D Meeham, W W Albea, nom; South Iredell, Lawrence F Wey; Alexander, Carson Parker; Jonesville, James F Smoot; Wilkes, Thos S Triplett; Surry—to be supplied; Elkin, M B Sherrill; Sauratown—to be supplied; Statesville, James B Bobbitt, C P Jones, nom.

Washington District—L L Hendren, P E.

[Washington, Avent Chapel, Bath, Mattamuskeet, Meuse, Columbia, Portsmouth, Ocracoke, and Hatteras, and Plymouth—to be supplied] Roanoke, T B Kingsbury, N A H Goddin, nom; Warren, Lemon Shell, T B Reeks, supernumerary, B F Long, nom; Warrenton; Jno S Williams; Henderson, Jos H Wheeler, James Reid, nom; Granville, Theophilus W Moore; Nashville, Moses J Hunt; Tarboro', Edwin A Yates; Greenville, E A Wilson.

Newbern District—C F Deems, P E.

[Newbern, Centenary, Andrew Chapel, Newbern Circuit—to be supplied;] Trent, Wm F Clegg; Beaufort—Ann St, John Jones; Purvis Chapel, Straits, Cape Lookout, Morehead City—to be supplied; Jones Mission, Wm M Walsh; Kinston and Lenoir, Nathan A Hooker; Snow Hill, Jos Wheeler; Wilson, Jas W Wheeler; Goldsboro', A W Maugum; Everettsville, Dougan C Johnson, Geo W Deems, nom; Smithfield, L S Burkhead; Contentnea, B B Culbreth; Agent for the Soldiers' Tract Association, M C Thomas; L W Martin, in the lines of the enemy.

Wilmington District—D B Nicholson, P E.

Wilmington, Front Street, R S Moran; 5th Street Mission, S D Peeler; Topsail and North Hanover, Wm H Moore; Onslow, Wm Alexander Smith; Duplin and Magnolia, Jos B Thomas; Sampson, Wesley M Roby, Daniel Culbreth, nom; Bladen, Jas B Bayley; South River Mission, Robert P Bibb, Elizabethtown, Samuel M Frost; Whiteville, Jonathan H Dalby; Smithville, Thomas J Gattiss, W M D Moore, nom; Cape Fear Mission to be supplied.

Fayetteville District—W H Bobbitt, P E.

Fayetteville, H T Hudson—Evans' Chapel to be supplied; Fayetteville Circuit, Jno W Tinnin; Cape Fear, W S Chaffin, Gaston Farrar, nom; Haw River, Jos B Martin; Pittsboro', Oscar J Brent; Deep River, S D Adams, T C Moses, nom; Rockingham, H H Gibbons; Montgomery, Isaac W Avent; Troy, George E Wyche; Robeson, P H Scoville; Chapel Hill, Rob't A Willis.

The next Conference will be held at Mocksville, Davie County, N. C.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At hospital in Wilmington, Dec'r 7th, Corporal James M Savage, aged about 25, of Co I, 17th Reg't.

In West Hospital, Baltimore, July 11th, of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, Hugh Torrence Powe, of Rowan county, aged 32.

In Richmond, 16th Nov'r, of typhoid fever, John H Johnson, in his 25th year, of Co B, 48th Reg't.

At General Hospital No 4, Richmond, Nov'r 15th, of wounds received at the battle of Bristow Station, Oct'r 14, Lieut S H Bridgers, of Co A, 47th Reg't.

Fell, while gallantly fighting at his post, on the 14th Sept'r 1862, at South Mountain, James Albert Sherrill, of Catawba county, Co A, 12th Reg't.

In the hospital at Chester, Pa., 29th July, of wounds received at Gettysburg, 1st July, Allen Shields, aged 26, of the 26th Reg't.

Killed at Gettysburg, on the first day, Auly M. McAuley, of Montgomery county, Co. H, 26th Reg't, in the 26th year of his age. He volunteered in Martin's Co. from Moore county of which he was sergeant.

In camp, at Wilmington, H. W. McAuley, brother of the above, of the 26th Reg't.

In hospital, at Wilson, 16th Nov'r, Mr Wm C Wilkes, of Robeson county, of Capt Starr's Battery.

Near Hagerstown, Md. 19th July, Mr. John W. Wilson, aged 26, of Guilford county, of the 63d Reg't.

Killed and buried on the battle-field, near Bristoe Station, 14th Oct'r, Mr. Hugh Phillips Woods, 27th Reg't, of Orange county, aged 24 years.

At Gordonsville, Va., November 17th, in the 22d year of his age, Alexander H. Buddingfield, private Co. G, 43d Reg't.

Died of chronic diarrhœa, at the residence of his father, near Pittsboro', 7th of Nov., after a protracted illness of three months, Sargt. Henry A. Dismukes, aged 22 years and 7 months, of Co. E, 4th Reg't N. C. T.—For near two years he had been battling in his country's defence—nobly and gallantly discharging his whole duty and giving general satisfaction. After much suffering in camp, he was prevailed on to be placed in a hospital, where he remained several weeks, after which he obtained leave of absence, and returned home; hoping there by the many attentions and kindness of fond parents, brothers and sisters, and with the aid of medical skill to be perfectly restored; but his expectations were blasted. After lingering two weeks he peacefully yielded up himself into the hands of his Saviour. Although he never attached himself to any church yet he gave evidence of a change of heart, and often expressed a desire to return to be baptized. During his sickness he displayed more than ordinary fortitude; not a murmur escaped his lips, and the morning before his death he expressed a willingness to die. Henry was a most dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and though retiring in his manners possessed a warm and generous heart. He leaves parents, seven brothers (five in the Confederate service) six sisters, and a large connection to mourn his early departure. A FRIEND.

TEXAS.—The papers tell us that Gov. Lubbock, in his Message to the Legislature of Texas, "is distinct upon the question of peace. There is to be no peace in Texas until the independence of the Confederate States is acknowledged."

Nobly said! Cut off from the Atlantic and Middle States of the Confederacy, Texas is fighting the common enemy upon her own resources and with even less than the whole of her own men. And she is fighting him successfully. He has made less impression upon Texas than upon any State yet assailed. All honor to her—to her gallant troops and her patriotic people and Governor.

Explosion.—There was another explosion at the Powder Mills of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, on yesterday afternoon. We learn that the *incorporating house* was again blown up. No lives lost. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of damage.—*Ral. Progress*, 16th

MARRIED,

Near Carthage, Moore county, on the 6th instant, by Archi'd McCollum, Esq', Mr. JESSE SEAWELL to Miss FANNY SEAWELL; all of Moore.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, in the 50th year of her age, ELIZA MARIA, wife of Mr. James Dodd. She lived a quiet and retired life, zealously devoted to domestic duties; and died in the Communion of the Episcopal Church, at peace with God and having good hope of eternal life through Christ.—Com.

In Robeson on the 4th Dec'r, in the 78d year of her age, Mrs. NANCY, widow of the late Daniel McKay.

North Carolina Artillery Troops.—The following Heavy Artillery Companies have been organized into the 40th Regiment North Carolina Troops:

Captain A W Ezell,	Lenoir,	Company A.
" W H Tripp,	Beaufort,	" B,
" J E Leggett,	"	" C,
" James B Lane,	Craven,	" D,
" M H McBryde,	Robeson,	" E,
" Jno C Robertson,	Greene,	" F,
" Wm A Holland,	Lenoir,	" G,
" Calvin Barnes,	N. Hanover,	" H,
" C C Whitehurst,	Beaufort,	" I,
" George Tait,	Bladen,	" K,

The Governor has commissioned the following Field Officers to this Regiment.

John J. Hedrick, of New Hanover, Colonel; Geo. Tait, of Bladen, Lieutenant Colonel; William A. Holland, of Lenoir, Major.

Colonel Hedrick entered service in April 1861 as Captain of the Cape Fear Light Artillery, and was recently promoted to Colonel in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

Lt. Col. Tait entered service as Captain of the Bladen Guards, and on the organization of the 18th Regiment (8th Volunteers,) he was promoted to Major. He resigned as Major in January, 1862, returned home and raised a company of artillery which he has commanded till the present time.

Major William A. Holland is a graduate of the University of the State and a young officer of much promise.

The following Light Artillery Companies have been organized into a Battalion and will be known as the 13th Battalion North Carolina Troops:

Captain D H Webb,	Richmond,	Company A.
" Joseph B Starr,	Cumberland,	" B,
" Jas D Cumming,	N Hanover,	" C,
" Zach T Adams,	Beaufort,	" D,
" Henry Dickson,	Orange,	" E,
" John R Potts,	Craven,	" F,

The Governor has appointed Captain Joseph B. Starr, of Cumberland, Lieutenant Colonel of this Battalion.

Colonel Starr entered service as Captain in that splendid Company, the Lafayette Light Infantry in the old Bethel Regiment, and upon the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Lane to the Coloneley of the 28th Regiment he was made Lieutenant Colonel. He served with the Regiment till it was disbanded in Nov., 1861, when he returned home and raised a Company of Light Artillery which he has commanded till this date. He is universally esteemed a good officer, and in every way worthy of promotion.

North Carolina has three Regiments of Artillery, viz: the 10th, Col. S. D. Pool; the 36th, Col. William Lamb; the 40th, Col. Hedrick, and the following Artillery Battalions: 1st Battalion, Maj. A. McRae; 3d Battalion, Maj. John W. Moore; 10th Battalion, Maj. W. S. Young, and the 13th Battalion, Lt. Col. J. B. Starr.—*Ral. Progress.*

The Currency.—The House special committee on so much of the President's message as relates to currency and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury consists of Messrs. Boyce, of S. C., Conrad, of La., Jones, of Tenn., Baldwin, of Va., Lyon, of Ala., Bridgers, of N. C., Gray, of Texas, Johnson of Va. and Pugh of Ala.

In the Army.—Senator Phelan of Mississippi, who recently failed to be re-elected, has announced his intention to join the army, Mr. Curry, of Alabama, joined Roddy's Command soon after he was defeated for Congress.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I am much pained to announce the death of my brother, Neill T. Smith, who died of wounds received at Bristoe Station on the 15th ult. He was born in Moore county, July 25th, 1836. He survived only one day after the battle. He was a member of Co. H, 26th Reg't, N C T. He volunteered when first his country called, and has ever been found at his post. He leaves an aged father, doting mother, loving wife, fond sisters, and one sweet little daughter to mourn their loss. We were looking for him home when the news came that he was no more. Oh! how happily we would have welcomed him to the home he left in '61, to which he never again returned.

Things we prize are first to vanish,
Hearts we love to pass away,
But a brother slain in battle
Grieves the heart from day to day.

His name must be added to that catalogue of heroes who have laid down their lives for their country. In the bloom and vigor of youth, just as he had fully matured in manhood, with promise of long life, he was cut down. Thus the Confederacy has lost one of its most worthy defenders. He was deeply afflicted by the calamities and sufferings of the present war, (as he wrote home a few weeks previous to his death that the only pleasure he saw was when he was reading his Bible.) But he has been called away ere the strife is ended. How solemnly does his death echo the warning words of our Saviour, "Be ye also ready, for at such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Weep not, dear parents, thy son, the darling of thy aged hearts, has fought his last battle. "Though nations may combat, and war's thunders rattle, he hears not, he fears not, he's free from all pain." He has gone home to Jesus,

"Where joy and peace forever reign—
Where sorrow never comes."

He has exchanged the hardships and sufferings of a soldier's life for the harp, the crown, and the peaceful mansions of eternal bliss. He was not a public professor of the religion of Christ, still he was a child of the covenant, born within range of the promises; and the consistency of his life since he has been a soldier furnishes hopeful evidence that his last end was peace, and his immortal spirit is gone to enjoy the everlasting rewards of the christian patriot. It is indeed a dark providence that thus cuts down an only brother—one so young and with such promise of usefulness; but we are constrained to bow in reverence and thankfulness to Him who has mingled and crowned with mercy this sore bereavement.

He has left us—he has left us,
The noble and the brave;
He is sleeping—he is sleeping
In the soldier's shallow grave.
He has fallen—he has fallen,
With the glory on his name,
In the budding of his laurels
And the morning of his fame.
All along the mighty ages,
All adown the solemn time
He has taken up his homeward
March to that serener clime,
Where the watching, waiting angels
Have led him from the battle's din,
To the brightness of His presence
Who has called him unto Him.
He has gone—has gone to Jesus,
Out of pain and into bliss,
Out of sad and sinful weakness
Into perfect holiness. SISTER.

Presbyterian please copy.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1863.

Nancy Oats vs W. Y. Oats and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John A. Oats and James G. Oats reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in October, 1863.

87-6tpd A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

Two Companies of Cavalry Surprised and Captured.—We learn that on Sunday last, an hour after sunrise, two companies of the 42d Battalion of Virginia cavalry, being the whole of Major Robertson's command, were surprised and captured near Charles City Court House. Two or three of the men subsequently made their escape.

It is reported that after the yankees had secured their prisoners, they set fire to the Court House and destroyed it.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 15th.

Later from the North and Europe.—RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—Northern papers of the 12th, according to Chase's figures, estimate that the national debt will amount on the 1st July, 1864, to $1,687,000,000; and on the 1st July, 1865, to $2,232,000,000.

The captured steamer, Chesapeake, called off the harbor of St Johns and took on board Capt. Parker, of the privateer Retribution, who took command. The latest advices represent her near Cape Sable.

Official reports show a deficiency in the corn crop of the United States of 140,000,000 bushels.

Lincoln has pardoned E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, from the penalty of treason for accepting the office of Brigadier General in the rebel service.

The Canada arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates to the 28th. The steamer Rappahannock, one of four vessels lately sold in England to the Confederates, sailed from Sheerness on the 26th, to Calais, in an unfinished state. She had a gang of carpenters aboard. She is pierced for eight guns. She was seized by the French custom house authorities and subsequently released.

Sale of State Bonds.—Fifty thousand 6 per cent. bonds, issued for the benefit of the Chatham Railroad Company, were sold in this city, by Messrs. Creech and Litchford, Auctioneers, on yesterday. The prices were as follows: $10,000 at 305; $19,500 at 300; $10,500 at 295; $10,000 at 290—averaging about 298 At the same time $2,000 new State sixes brought 265, and $2,000 brought 250.—*Raleigh Progress*, 16th.

LUMBERTON, Dec. 14, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There is a notice sticking up at the Court House door in this town advertising my Negro for sale for *specie* to satisfy an execution in favor of Chas Ivey, Jr. I have offered the parties double the amount of the debt I owe them in order to settle the matter without further trouble in the only money I can get. As it is well known gold and silver cannot be procured at a time like the present, they wish to get my property for nothing or extort from me that which it is impossible for me to obtain. A number of citizens are highly indignant at the course pursued by the Plaintiff's in the case, knowing that it is setting a very bad precedent and entirely at variance with the laws and custom of the country to allow such a proceeding at a time when we are struggling for our very existence against the most unprincipled and hateful nation on earth, to have those amongst us holding high office

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HABEAS CORPUS.

I have the profoundest respect for what is known among us as the Civil Law. Amid the rigor and hardship of military rule, it is refreshing, cheering, to know that we have still the light but impenetrable shield of the civil authority to protect our liberties, our lives and our property! I venerate the Ancient Common Law. Administered in its purity, it furnishes the fullest immunities and most perfect gurantees to Liberty which a nation can possible enjoy. Incident to the vast but harmonious machinery of the Common Law is the Great Writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, which gives to every citizen restrained of his liberty the right to have the "cause of his caption and detention" duly passed upon by a sworn officer of an independent, and, as we rejoice to believe we have in North Carolina, an incorruptible Judiciary.

Before the passage of the Conscription Laws this Writ was seldom used among us, and its nature and incidents but little known to the public, and indeed, I may say, but imperfectly understood by the profession. Since the passage of those laws however, it has been much resorted to for the purpose of deciding doubtful questions of liability to the military service, and whilst its use in this respect has demonstrated its priceless virtue, and triumphantly vindicated its claims to the magnificent title of "The Bulwark of Liberty," it has also been attended with many frauds and impositions and much injustice to the Government. I would not be understood as attaching any complicity or criminality to our Judges. Far from it. I feel a lofty pride in the conscious belief that they are honest, impartial, loyal and patriotic But owing to the fact that these cases are frequently heard upon *ex parte* allegations and proof, with no one specially interested to cross-examine witnesses, disprove untrue statements, or disclose material facts designedly withheld, it could not be otherwise than that injustice should be done, despite the honest efforts of the Judges to do the most impartial justice to all concerned. To prevent such frauds and injustice, Judge Battle has adopted the wise expedient, upon granting the Writs, of referring the cases back to the county whence they came, for evidence to be taken before the clerk of a Court of Record, with due notice to the county enrolling officer to attend, that he may cross-examine the witnesses, adduce original testimony for the Gov't, &c. The wisdom of this course is shown by the fact that in nine cases out of ten, the officer to whom the writ is directed is a militia officer, the friend of the party arrested (the arrest being made at the *solicitation* of the petitioner,) and not unfrequently, it is said, *paid* to aid in procuring his discharge. A more perfect contrivance for cheating and imposing upon a Judge could not well be conceived of, and yet he, in the utmost innocency, may suppose, as it is but natural he should, that the officer against whom the grave charge of having made the illegal arrest is alleged, would be interested in justifying rather than condemning his own official conduct. But so far from this being so, in very many of the cases which I have seen, the officer's return contained a gratuitous, unqualified and sworn endorsement of the allegations of the petition. As one of the leading species of frauds practiced at least in one county in the State, *soldiers from the army who have been in service, many of them for two years or more, are getting off upon writs of Habeas Corpus, by scores.* And yet it was the opinion of our Supreme Court, and so far as I am informed all our Judges concur in the opinion, that a soldier who has been in the army and received pay, bounty, &c., *is not entitled to be discharged* upon Habeas Corpus, even where they have furnished substitutes. And it is the opinion of at last one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, (upon the analogy, as I suppose, of the principle decided "in the matter of H. C. Graham," as reported in the appendix to Jones' Law, vol. VIII, No. 2, June Term, 1861,) that a soldier who is absent from his command without leave, being subject to trial and punishment by a Court Martial for said offence, cannot, while so absent, be heard upon an application for his discharge from service. How then do deserters from the army and soldiers absent without leave —who have received pay, bounty, &c.—get off on writs of Habeas Corpus? Simply by alleging facts which, if true, and they had never been in the army, would have entitled them to exemption under the acts of Congress, and, by the aid of their friends the officers who have them in nominal custody, withholding or denying the other material facts.

Monstrous as this may appear in the eyes of those who regard "*justice* as the true limit of professional effort," especially where the independence of the country is the issue, yet I believe I do not hazard the truth when I assert, that perhaps half, at least one-third, of the soldiers who have returned within the last few months to a certain locality, with or without leave, have been discharged by the use of similar unworthy means.

Now the fact that the bounty (State bounty to conscripts as well as volunteers—the former not being entitled to Confederate bounty,) is due and payable to the soldier *eo instanti* that he is mustered into service, and the fact that he has a right to draw clothing at the commencement of his term of service, and the further fact that Muster and Pay Rolls are regularly made out every two months, and payments made as soon thereafter as practicable, ought certainly to raise a reasonable presumption that any soldier who has been in service, for however short a time, has received either pay, bounty or clothing; and the safest way of repelling this presumption would be to require the affidavit or certificate of the commanding officer of his company. And here again is seen the wisdom of the opinion held by at least one of our Judges, as above stated, that a soldier who belongs to an organized command ought not to be heard upon an application for discharge through a writ of Habeas Corpus, unless the writ is served upon his commanding officer. For though he may have furnished a substitue for the war, he may have subsequently voluntarily enlisted, received pay, bounty, &c., and no one may know these facts except an officer or member of his company.

The set formula for the return of militia officers to writs of Habeas Corpus is of such an equivocal nature that it does not show, even in well known cases, that the applicant had ever been in the army, being about as follows: "In obedience to the writ &c. I have here the body &c. and for cause &c. do say that I arrested him under orders requiring militia officers to arrest all *conscripts and deserters*," it not appearing whether the petitioner was the one or the other; or "I arrested him under the orders of my superior officer," which is equally unsatisfactory. And even in cases where the fact that the applicant has been in the army, by accident leaks out, the only available means, under the circumstances, of ascertaining whether pay &c. have been received, is by interrogating the petitioner himself, which, to say the least of it, is of doubtful propriety. But more on.

CIVIO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

...ssers. E. J. HALE & SONS: I have read with ...ople's pleasure the Message of Gov. Vance, which ...en." Would it should be, and which, I doubt ... 1861. Let it with the hearty approval, not only ... From the ... of nineteen-twentieths of ... "*The Old* ... to this ... ...rn Sentinel, the minister ... excessive,) brought ... to loved the old ... more."

... United States, ... on the 19th ... ...ing to the Con...

to the consideration of the Legislature so much of the legislation of our Congress as refers to the sequestration of real estate in North Carolina; and has very properly said that serious doubts are entertained as to the power of Congress to dispose of lands within the limits of a State.

There can be no question but that the property of the soil is in the sovereign of every State, and in a Government constituted as ours, there is as little question that this property belongs to the collective body of the people; because in them resides the proper sovereignty, which is the only sovereignty we recognize; as is clearly set forth in the 25th section of our Bill of Rights.

This being the case, it necessarily follows, that all persons holding the soil hold *under* the State, derive their title from the State; and, subject to the title thus derived, the ultimate title and property is in the State. This I hold to be clear doctrine, and about which there can be no dispute.

It follows then from these premises, which cannot be denied, that whenever, and for whatever cause, the rights or estate so granted shall end and determine, that the soil thus granted reverts back to the State.

It was the State's, subject to the grant she had made, and *so soon* as the granted interest expires, it is hers again.

That this is so, I need only refer to the decisions of our Courts again and again made; for they hold, that if there be a grant to A and his heirs, and A dies without heirs, the property granted is again in the State, and this follows, no matter how remote it may be, when the grantee or his successors shall fail to have heirs.

If forfeiture be incurred for any offence, the forfeiture is to the State.

Does it not follow then, that the Confederate enactment, which not only sequestrates the rents and profits, but actually seizes and disposes of the whole interest, is unauthorized by the Confederate Constitution, which may be searched in vain for any such power, either express or fairly implied? I think so, and agree with the Governor that it is high time that the question was settled.

In truth, the act referred to by the Governor has gone a bow-shot further than the war power (as ever exercised) over enemies' property by the earliest nations, to say nothing of those farther advanced in civilization; *they* sequestrated the rents *only*, but respected the property itself, as may be seen by consulting Vattell and other writers upon international law.

If these properties are seized and sequestrated for the redress and indemnity of our citizens who have suffered, then *only* the *rents* and *income* can be applied to such purposes.

Now why is this so? For the plainest reason on earth: that only those rents and profits belong to the enemy.

Now what does Congress claim to do, and have actually done? They appropriate the proceeds to their own use, either by putting it into the Confederate Treasury or applying it for indemnity for the use of our citizens.

Is not this, then, applying the property of the State to repair wrongs committed by the enemies of the State as well as of the Confederacy?

The State thus suffers in a two-fold sense, and is subjected to a fire both in front and rear; first by the enemy, and then her own property is seized upon to repair the damages that a common enemy has inflicted.

Can any thing be more preposterously absurd than this?—and yet it has advocates.

In conclusion, then, what ought the Legislature to do? The Governor has correctly stated that they cannot settle the question by any legislation they may see proper to make, but they may set on foot something by and through which an early solution may be reached.

The Legislature may say, and considering the great value of this property, should say, that *such real estate is not the subject of entry*, without which, by our laws, it evidently would be.

This (while it would be a modest hint to the powers that be,) would at the same time be an open assertion of State sovereignty, and a plain declaration to the world, that the sovereignty of North Carolina was co-extensive with its limits, and that she alone held the reversion, and now, as heretofore, claimed the sole right of its disposition.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

"THE NORTH CAROLINIAN."

THE publication of the above paper, temporarily suspended by the undersigned during his absence in the army, is now about to be resumed *Daily* and Weekly.

The Editor will take great pleasure in supplying his old subscribers with the weekly paper for so much of their unexpired term of subscription as the amount paid in will warrant.

The telegraph, now about completed to this place, will afford us the opportunity of giving our readers news as early as the Richmond or other papers give to their citizens. The Daily paper will be issued by sunrise in the morning, and we will spare no pains to make it a welcome visiter at every fireside. It is our intention to make it pre-eminently a *Newspaper*. We will advocate no side of politics—neither so called "Conservatives," nor so called "Destructives." The "*North Carolinian*" will be an independent paper where all sides of the question may be discussed, and the people will find it a channel through which their will may be communicated to the world without fear, favor or partiality. We depend upon our citizens for that support necessary to carry on the work.

The DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN will be supplied to town subscribers at 75 cents per week, payable to the carriers weekly. Single copies 20 cents.

Prices for mailing per annum $20; six months $13; three months $6. Weekly $8 per annum; all strictly in advance.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Dec'r 15, 1863 90 2t

Cotton! Cotton!!

FIFTEEN bales of good COTTON will be in the Fayetteville Market on the 22d inst.

Dec'r 14 1863 99 2tpd

Wanted, 100 Bushels Onions,

IN large or small quantities. Parties having them will state lowest price delivered in Wilmington Address

JOHN M HALL,
Medical Purveyer's Office, Richmond, Va.

Dec'r 15 90 2tpd

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A M Campbell in Fayetteville daily from Wednesday the 5th day of January until the 21st to receive the Income Tax due Jan'y 1st, 1864, and the Tax due from Dealers. Dealers will take notice that their Licences expire on the 31st Dec 1863, and they will be required to renew them, and to return the amount of sales for the quarter ending Dec 31st, 1863.

The Income Tax is payable by each person, joint stock company and corporation, from every occupation, employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged; and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever from Jan'y 1st, 1863, to Jan'y 1864.

The following exemptions from the tax are allowed:

1st. Incomes of and under $500.

2d. Profits of income derived from such products of land as are taxed in kind.

R. W. HARDIE,
Dist. Col. for Cumberland county.

Dec'r 12, 1863 89-it21J

TAX NOTICE.

THE Tax Collector and the Assessors for the County of Bladen, will meet the Tax Payers at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the Neat Cattle, Horses and Mules, and also to receive the list of Tax in Kind that has not been given in:

At Maysville, on Monday Jan'y 4th, 1864.
White Oak, on Tuesday Jan'y 5th.
Beaver Dam, on Wednesday Jan'y 6th.
Reaves's, on Thursday Jan'y 7th.
Colly, on Friday Jan'y 8th.
Elizabethtown, on Saturday Jan'y 9th.

All persons must attend and pay their Taxes. Those failing to do so will be required to pay the penalties prescribed by law.

J. A. ROBESON,
Tax Collector for Bladen County, N. C.

Dec'r 14, 1863 90-tipd

THIRD REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

HEADQR'S 3D REG'T N. C. INFANTRY, December 4th, 1863

Major-General R. C. Gatlin, Adjutant and Inspector General, N. C.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my Regiment, in the the battle of the 27th Nov., near Bartlett's Mills.

On the morning of the 27th Nov. having slept the previous night in the trenches, my Reg't, with the rest of the brigade, took up the line of march along the public road, crossing Bartlett's Mills, and running east of Mine Run; having crossed Mine Run at Bartlett's Mills, proceeded about two miles, when the head of the column (my regiment,) was fired upon by the sharp-shooters of the enemy. I immediately received the order to *load*, throw our skirmishers and feel the enemy. This order was accordingly obeyed by sending forward 1st Lt. Geo. W. Ward, with the regular detail of skirmishers, connecting his line with that of the regiment on my right. This line pushed forward until it came to a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers, when Lt. Ward informed me of the fact, and of his inability to hold his position. I then ordered my left company, commanded by Capt. J. B. Brown, to his support, and a second company, commanded by 1st Lt. Stokly, was held in reserve to both. Capt. Brown assuming command of the 1st and 2d detachments of skirmishers, now formed on one line, vigorously pushed forward, driving the enemy's sharpshooters back and discovered the enemy drawn up in force in the edge of a field and under a rail fence. Capt. Brown here received one volley from the main line and was in turn driven in. Just here the skirmishers were withdrawn, except the regular detail, and the line of battle was formed in a ravine behind, about 400 yards from, and in a diagonal line with this road. I here received an order that the 37th Va., on my left, would move farther to the left, which as soon as done I should close to the left and go immediately forward. Before this order could be obeyed and after the 37th had moved off to the left, the whole right of the brigade moved forward, and I then received the order to forward with it, thus changing my guide to the right instead of to the left, as previously ordered, and leaving a space of three or four hundred yards between my left and the 37th Va., unoccupied. My regiment immediately moved forward in as perfect order as the thick undergrowth and nature of the ground would admit. Meeting the enemy just where their line crossed the road, here the action was quite sharp for a short time, when the men with a yell charged the position, driving in confusion three strong lines of the enemy before them. The pursuit was followed for about eight hundred yards, when I discovered the enemy turning my left. I immediately changed front, but three companies on the right not hearing the command did not follow the movement, and afterwards formed on the 1st N. C. regiment on my right, with six companies, my left company having been thrown out previously to aid the 37th Virginia. I changed my front so as to meet the flanking party; but being largely outnumbered retired to the field beyond the road, where a temperary work had been thrown up of rails and such other material as could be hastily gotten together. Here I met the Brigade commander, and being soon joined by the 37th Virginia, was ordered to remain in that position with sharpshooters throwe well forward. I remained here until an order was received to form in line with the rest of the brigade on the road. This being done, rested for four or five hours when we moved on beyond Mine Run and bivouacked for the night.

The officers and men behaved with their usual coolness and courage, and where all acted well no distinction can be made. The accompanying list of casualties will shew with what determination the men entered the contest.

I cannot speak in too high terms of my Lt. Colonel, Parsely, and Major Ennett, for their coolness and precision in discharge of their respective duties; and my thanks are due 1st Lieut. Mallett, acting adjutant, for the faithful performance of his duties, who had his horse killed under him while conveying my orders.

Respectfully submitted,
S. D. THURSTON, Col. 3d N. C. Int'y.

Deaths of North Carolina Prisoners.—The Richmond Sentinel has been furnished with a list of deaths among Confederate prisoners at the Hammond General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., from the 4th day of October to the 30th day of November 1863, including the following from North Carolina:

Sgt J W Simpson, 4th N C; Corp G W Luckey, 22d; Wm Baker and F M Baldwin, 52d; A C Digh, 55th; W P Emhart, 11th; J C Eaton, 5th; L Ellison, 6th; C F Floyd, 12th; J C Fields, 26th; G Goodson, 32d; C P Griffin, 43d; J M Helling, 26th; L C Hendricks, 55th; Jas King, 2d; L Morris, 4th; J D Nance, 5th; Jno Paul, 32d; H R Reeves, 4th; D Riggs, 18th; Jas Smith, 55th; Peter Seaford, 5th; Chas Tate, 2d; Ed Wilber, 45th; Bartlett Pierson, 20th; J N Alexander 11th; A Austin, 55th; M Baldwin, 62d; A J Carter, 22d; S O Croer, 10th; Y R Davis, 52d; Jno Fowler, 47th; S Garrett, 11th; Wm B Grant, 2d; D Greshaw and R Harris, 52d; A S Hartley, 37th; Jno Ingram, 18th; J A Killian, 23d; B F Kidd, 21st; A McDaniels, 61st; J McDaniels, 26th; E Murphy, 45th; S Nance, 6th; Jno Pendy, 52d; Eli Setson, 25th; A P Smith, 45th; H M Smith, 52d; J D Sullivan, 26th; M J Webster, 61st; A Williams, 26th; J B Williams, 2d; J Young, 23d; J E White, 28th; J L Austen, 37th; F Avery, 4th; Y Barnhart, 52d; T E Boney, 4th cav; L G Budd, 55th; L Bishop and D Bowman, 52d; W H Crickman, 1st; W B Crocker, 47th; Asa Carswell, 45th; Jno Done, 47th; A Earpe, 55th; W Erzell, 5th; G Evans, 55th; J M Ferrell, 12th; S Shaw, 44th; J G Fortner, 37th; J Freeman, 48th; Geo Green, 44th; W Halley, 55th; Eli Segman, 11th; J R Tyler, 4th; P Thover, 1st; M E Watkins, 11th; A W Walker, 13th; B Chisley, 52d.

Sheriff—Col. E. D. Hall has been elected by the County Court, Sheriff of New Hanover County, to fill the unexpired term of W. T. J. Vann, Esq., deceased.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE next term of this School will commence January 19, 1864, and continue to the 10th of June.

Terms: For board, fuel and lights, $500, payable in advance, or $90 if paid in provisions at the prices charged 1859-'60.

For a circular containing details, apply to the Rector, who desires to receive early information of all who wish to enter.

Raleigh, Dec'r 14, 1863 90-2t

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold on Wednesday next the 23d instant, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock M., at Auction, that valuable RESIDENCE on Dick street, at present occupied by Mr. Thos. H. Hardin, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr C. T. Haigh. The dwelling and the necessary out-houses are in good repair. To persons desirous of investing, or securing a residence, there is none that surpasses it for beauty of location or convenience to business. Possession given 1st January.

C. E. LEETE, Auc't'r.

Dec'r 16. 90 2tipd

TOWN ELECTION.

AN ELECTION for Mayor and seven Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville will be held at the Town Hall on the first Monday in January 1864.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

Dec'r 16, 1863. 90tE

THE 37TH NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS

Editor of the Progress:—The following is an extract from the Roll of Honor in my office in regard to the conduct of the 37th Reg't. N. C. T. in the present war.

JAMES H. FOOTE, A. A. General.

HEADQ'RS 37TH N. C. TROOPS, Nov. 17, 1863.

Capt. James H. Foote, A. A. Gen: Captain:—In reply to your communication requesting a history of my regiment I submit the following which I consider strictly accurate, as I have been connected with the regiment from its organization to the present time—first as a Captain, afterwards as Lt. Colonel, and subsequently as Colonel, and having been present with it in nearly every engagement in which it has taken part:

The 37th regiment was organized at High Point, N. C., on the 20th of November, 1861. Prior to the battle of Newbern and before the conscript act was ever talked of, nearly six hundred members of this regiment re-enlisted for three years or the war, and shortly afterwards the regiment re-organized. I do not deem it necessary to give a minute account of the part taken by this regiment in the many bloody battle fields on which so many of its gallant members have yielded their lives in behalf of our common cause.

To give a partial history of its action on the battle field would do injustic to the gallant dead; to give a full history would involve so many events in which I have taken part myself that the reader might think I desired to gain some little notoriety myself. I therefore content myself with the simple statement, so far as its conduct on the battle field is concerned, that it was engaged at Newbern, Hanover C. H., Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas Junction, Manassas Plains, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Falling Waters, besides some skirmishes of minor importance. Those who desire to know how the regiment behaved on these bloody fields can ascertain what they desire to know by referring to the impartial official reports of Gens. Branch and Lane and official lists of killed and wounded now on file in the office of the Adjutant General of North Carolina.

As I do not desire to claim for my regiment more than it deserves, I desire to state that neither my regiment nor the other regiments of this brigade was actively engaged at Mechanicsville or Malvern Hill, although they were all subjected to a terible fire of artillery, and lost a good many valuable men. The capture of Harper's Ferry was achieved almost entirely by the artillery, and the infantry had comparatively little to do; nor do I consider the fight with Taylor's New Jersey brigade at Manassas Junction, and the fight at Falling Waters, as entitled to be considered anything more than severe skirmishes. For the information of the friends of the regiment I subjoin two tables, compiled from the records on file in my Adjutant's office, which will show the casualties of my command.

Co.	Company.	Killed.	Died of Wounds.	Wounded and Recovered	Died of Disease.
A.	Ashe,	16	17	48	38
B.	Watauga,	17	2	30	25
C.	Mecklenburg,	16	4	20	29
D.	Union,	18	12	52	45
E.	Watauga,	12	9	27	37
F.	Wilkes,	12	4	34	29
G.	Alexander,	15	7	32	28
H.	Gaston,	18	7	30	24
I.	Mecklenburg,	18	5	32	17
K.	Alleghany,	14	3	32	30
		150	70	332	302

List of Officers Killed or Permanently Disabled by Wounds.—Charles C. Lee, Colonel, Frazier's Farm, killed.

A. N. Brown, Major, Gettysburg, mortally wounded. Died July 24th, 1863.

J. C. Hartsogg, Co. A, 1st Lt., Gaines' Mill, mortally wounded. Died June 29th, 1862.

W. W. Lenoir, Co. A, Captain, Ox Hill, right leg amputated.

W H Goodman, Co A, 1st Lt, Ox Hill, disabled by wound in right shoulder.

W A Stuart, Co A, 1st Lt, Newbern and Fredericksburg, disabled by wounds and bad health.

Willis Whitaker, Co A, 2d Lt, Gettysburg, right arm amputated.

Jordan Cork, Co B, Captain, Gaines' Mill, right eye shot out and otherwise disabled.

C C Carlton, Co B, 2d Lt, Gaines' Mill, disabled by wound in right ankle.

W M Green, Co B, 2d Lt, Manassas, killed.

G H Beatty, Co C, 2d Lt, Manassas, killed.

W W Doherty, Co C, 2d Lt, Gettysburg, killed.

W L Battle, Co D, 2d Lt, Gettysburg, mortally wounded. Died Aug. 22d, 1863.

W F Shull, Co E, 1st Lt, Manassas, right arm amputated.

D L Clary, Co F, Captain, Shepardstown, mortally wounded. Died ——.

G R Gilreath, Co F, 2d Lt, Hanover C H, killed.

W W Beard, Co F, Captain, Gaines' Mill, disabled by wound in thigh.

I M Royster, Co G, 2d Lt, Gettysburg, killed.

I L Brown, Co G, 2d Lt, Chancellorsville, mortally wounded. Died May 17th, 1863.

Joel H Brown, Co G, 1st Lt, Gaines' Mill, disabled by wound in thigh.

Jno P Elms, Co I, 2d Lt, Gettysburg, killed.

Jno I Wilson, Co I, 2d Lt, Manassas, disabled by wound in foot.

C. H. Rogan, Co. K, 2d Lt., Chancellorsville, killed.

W. A Mickle, Co. K, 2d Lt., Gettysburg, killed.

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that my regiment has lost 150 men killed, 70 who have died of wounds, 302 who have died of disease, and 332 have been wounded and recovered. Total loss killed and wounded 552; to which add 302 who have died from disease and we have a total of casualties amounting to 854. It will be seen also that fourteen commissioned officers of this regiment have been killed or mortally wounded, and 10 others permanently disabled by wounds. This table, it will be seen, does not embrace the names of those officers who have been wounded, but were not disabled by their wounds. An examination of the list on file in Raleigh will show that there are but six officers in this regiment who have not been wounded, and a large number (both officers and men) have been wounded several times.

Notwithstanding the heavy losses of my regiment in battle, I have now present 442 officers and men and am able to give the enemy a good fight whenever it is necessary.

Respectfully, WILL. M. BARBER,
Colonel 27th N. C. T.

Meeting of Magistrates.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 28th December at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of important public business.

D. McNEILL, Chm'n.

Dec'r 15. 90-tm

Fine Crape Shawl.

ONE fine large CRAPE SHAWL, for sale by

JOHN H. COOK.

Dec'r 17. 90 3t

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Have removed to the store formerly occupied by Worth & Daniel,

No. 4, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct 8, 1863. 89-tImpd

Lincoln and Mexico.—In reading the message of Mr. Lincoln, we were struck with a singular and significant omission. He says not a word of Mexican affairs, or the relations of Mexico to his own dominions. This was not accident. It indicates that affairs in that quarter will not do to speak of at present. France is a party to them all; and France is to be wheedled or circumvented, if possible. To do this most successfully, it is best to blow no trumpets and precipitate no issues.

But though Lincoln does not so much as name Mexico, yet we are not without proofs of the antagonism to France on which he has already entered. In the jubilation of having made a successful landing at Brownsville; Gen N. P. Banks sent the following dispatch, which we copy from a U. S. paper:

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Nov. 9.—To his Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the U. S: I am in occupation of Brazos Island, Point Isabel and Brownsville. My most sanguine anticipations are more than realized.

Three revolutions have occurred in Matamoras, affecting the Government of Tamaulipas.

The first was adverse to the interests of Mexico and the United States. Everything is now as favorable as could be desired.

N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen'l Com.

Here Gen. Banks distinctly makes common cause with the Juarez faction or "Mexico," as he calls it, and rejoices as much at the discomfiture of France as he does at his own success over the Texans.

We had not expected so open an avowal of affiliation with the anti-French party; and from the contrast between such frankness and the stealthy silence of the message, we suppose Banks's dispatch saw the light by accident.

To the same purport, but still more outspoken, is the correspondence of the New York Herald, from Brownsville. The correspondent, under date Nov. 9th, says that the revolutions in Matamoras were due to Banks's presence at Brownsville, on the opposite side of the Rio Grande. He boasts that Cortinas, the revolutionary Governor of Matamoras, is ready to enlist troops for the United States, so completely is he in their interest.

The following we give in the writer's own words:

"Before [Cortinas's] arrival in Matamoras, * * the American Consul there, fearing for the safety of his person and archives, notified Gen. Banks of the danger, and measures were promptly taken by the General to give to the Consul the protection of our arms. The necessity, however, did not arise. If it had arisen I should probably have been dating this letter from Matamoras, as the headquarters of the Texas-Mexican expedition. This night have involved us in hostilities with France; but it is impossible to perceive how, with that Government persisting in its policy, and our Government persisting in its own, hostilities can be long delayed. It is, therefore, of the most urgent political necessity that our army here be reinforced to the extent of at least twelve or fifteen thousand men. I presume that Gen. Banks takes the same view of the matter, and has tried to impress it upon the authorities at Washington. Our army must be strong enough not only to redeem Texas from the rebels, but to resist all further aggression by France upon the soil of Mexico."

All this is plain talking. Napoleon, no doubt, has his eyes open. We do not undertake to say that he, too, may not be bullied and wheedled by the men at Washington. If the latter have succeeded at London, why not at Paris? But notwithstanding the British example, we shall not believe it till we see it. Napoleon is made of sterner stuff than the so-called Lord Russell.

Richmond Sentinel.

Lincoln's Proclamation.—Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday expressive of the derision, defiance, contempt and detestation excited by Lincoln's proclamation, proffering *pardon* to the people of the Confederate States; but on the suggestion that to dignify that document with any notice would be to give it an undeserved importance, and that the most expressive way in which the Representatives of the people could exhibit their contempt for it, would be not to notice it at all, they were at once laid on the table. Lincoln's first proclamation, ordering the Confederate forces to lay down their arms and disperse, had the effect of causing tenfold their number to spring to arms and rally to their side—so this, his latest effort in this way, affectedly based upon the presumption that we are about exhausted, and ready to submit, will be answered by such an augmentation of our means of resistance as will evince that our resources and energies are as inexhaustible as our purpose is unconquerable. The Congress now in session, by its acts, and our armies in the field, by their deeds, will make such response to the insulting proposals of the yankee despot, as, only, they deserve.

Rich. Whig.

Retaliation.—Authentic information having been received that Acting Masters John Y. Beall and Edward McGuire, together with fifteen men all belonging to the Confederate States navy, are now in close confinement, in irons, at Fort McHenry, to be tried as pirates, our efficient and energetic Agent of Exchange Judge Ould, has notified General Meredith that Lieut. Commander Edward P. Williams and Ensign Benjamin H. Porter and fifteen seamen, now Yankee prisoners in our hands, have been placed in close confinement and irons, and will be held as hostages for the proper treatment of our men.—*Enquirer.*

Our Losses in the Late Battle.—P. W. A., the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, gives the following particular account of the losses in the late battles at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. Doubtless it is from official sources. It shows a wonderfully small loss for so great an army:—

"The following table embraces our casualties during the late battles around Chattanooga, including the affairs on Lookout Mountain and at Ringgold, as well as the battle on Missionary Ridge. It will be seen that our loss in killed and wounded is very slight—a fact which can only be accounted for on the theory that our forces were well protected by their position. The greater part of the loss on the Ridge occurred after our lines were broken and subjected to an enfilading fire. The artillery is not included in the table.

Divisions.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Cheatham's	59	342	401
Hindman's	56	335	391
Walker's	10	95	105
Bates'	45	241	286
Stevenson's	33	316	349
Cleburne's	51	353	404
Stewart's	69	314	388
	323	1,996	2,619
To this should be added our missing, which is less than first reported—say			2,600
Grand total			4,919

"Since the subject has been alluded to in the public prints, it will not be amiss to say that Major Nocquet, of the Engineer Department, deserted from this army a few days before the late battle, and took with him about $100,000 of Government funds, which he had exchanged for Tennessee bank bills before he left; and that Capt. Meister, a draughtsman in the same department, deserted some time previous to the battle of Chickamauga. Nocquet is said to be a Frenchman, and Meister a German or Swiss. It is believed that Grant was induced to make the attack as soon as he did by the information furnished him by Nocquet.

Averill's Movements in Western Virginia.—RICHMOND, Dec. 17.—After the skirmish at Greenbrier Bridge, in which Gen. Echols was defeated, and retreated into Monroe county, the enemy under Averill, consisting of 3000 mounted infantry and 1,500 cavalry, pushed on to the Sweet Springs, in Monroe, some 50 miles from Salem, Raonoke county. Gen. Echols, in the meantime fell back to Union, Monroe county, 23 miles from the Sweet Springs, where a portion of the command of Gen Sam Jones was stationed. Averill, finding the way open and his course unopposed, moved on to Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which point he reached yesterday morning. Here they burned the court house and one or two other buildings, including the railroad depot.

Information received last night states that the rolling stock of the railroad was saved by being run off on the approach of the enemy.

The force under Averill started out from Beverly, in Randolph county, a distance from Salem of nearly 170 miles, and the only force which made a show of opposition to their progress was that of General Echols, at Greenbrier Bridge. In their route they travelled through Pocahontas on the Huntersville road till they struck the Marlins Bottom road, by which they approached Lewisburg. After leaving Lewisburg they took the road leading direct to Salem, by way of the Sweet Springs. The statement, therefore, that they came in from Kanawha is incorrect.

The force which engaged Gen. Imboden's attention at Shenandoah Mountain, west of Staunton, seems to have had no immediate connection with Averill's command. The latter moved up the South Branch Valley from Hardy County. After their check on Monday it is believed they fell back to Moorefield.

These movements of the enemy would seem to have a double object. First, to prevent our forces from reaching the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with a view to conceal the transfer of troops from Grant's army to that of Gen. Meade, on the Rappahannock; and, second, the interruption of railroad communication between Gen. Lee's army and our forces in Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee.

Salem, in Roanoke county, which has been reached by the enemy, is not immediately on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but about one mile distant therefrom. It is about sixty miles southwest of Lynchburg, and is the county seat of Roanoake. The country around is rich and productive.—*Dispatch.*

Georgia Legislature.—MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec 15.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night at 12 o'clock. The appropriations amount to over fourteen millions, of which six millions were for soldiers' families; two millions to clothe the Georgia troops; three millions for a military fund; one million for the public debt; half a million for the Georgia Relief Hospital Association; one million for blockade running for supplies for the army, and about one million for general State expenses.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL DEFENCES, N. C., WILMINGTON, Dec 16th, 1863.

THE following Circular from the Bureau of Conscription is published by order of the officer commanding the Naval Defences of North Carolina, for the information of Conscripts and persons liable to Conscription:

Confederate States of America,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, March 24, 1863.

CIRCULAR ORDER.

THE attention of officers having charge of consripts, is directed to section 2 of the act of Congress, approved October 2d, 1862, which is as follows:

Sec. 2. That if any person who has been or is about to be enrolled for service in the army, shall, at any time before being assigned to any company, declare to the enrolling or commanding officer that he prefers being enrolled for service in the navy or marine corps, it shall be the duty of the said officer to enroll such person for the service which he may prefer, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the persons so enrolled.

The Superintendent directs that this provision of the law be observed, and that reports be made accordingly.

Whenever any officer of the Navy, designated by the Navy Department, shall present himself for the purpose, any officer in charge of conscripts will cause them to be mustered in presence of such officer of the Navy, in order that they may be offered the alternative of entering the naval service.

By order of Brig. Gen. G J. Raine, Superintendent.

91-6w] A. C. JONES, Lt Col., A. A. G.

Fund your Money!

THE subscriber offers for sale 407 acres of LAND, between Dunham's Creek and Little River in Moore county, joining the lands of A. M. Blue and others. The land is well timbered, has never been boxed, and is suitable for farming and other purposes.

Dec'r 9* ARCH'D A. McKEITHEN.

Also, joining the above, 577 acres, known as the D. B. McDonald Land, which runs to Little River at Thagard's Mills. This land is heavily timbered, and may be made a splendid farm. But little improvements on it at present. Also, one-third interest in the Saw, Grist and Merchant Flour Mill, with all the fixtures and appurtenances known as "Thagard's Mills." The Mills are new and in excellent condition, situated on Little River, with as good a pair of Burrs as there is in the State, and has a good custom.

All the above property lies about six miles Southeast of Carthage and about two miles South of Union Church. I will sell any part or the whole of the above described property. Early application is solicited. For further description inquire of Mr. W. C. Thagard, or examine the premises in person. My Post Office is Johnsonville, N. C.

ARCH'D A. McKEITHEN,
Agent for Alex McNeill.

Dec'r 9, 1863. 90- *2pd

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN,

Nov 23, 1863. 88-tf

NOTICE.

A MAJORITY of the Magistrates of Robeson county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 26th Dec'r 1863, to devise means to retain the Tithe Corn for the purposes of the poor of the county.

THO. J. MORISEY,
Chm'n of the County Court.

Dec'r 15, 1863 90 2t

NOTICE.

AS Agent of Cedar Creek Relief Association, I wish to say, I have succeeded in buying Corn, and will say to necessitous cases to come and receive it at $4 per bushel. The Rev James Cain will deliver it on each Saturday, at from 10 to 1 o'clock, until further notice. Those who apply will call on myself or B Culbreth for a ticket.

J. C BLOCKER.

Dec'r 16. 2t

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILL be sold at my residence near the head of Jordan's Creek, on Tuesday the 29th inst:

A superior pair of WAGON MULES, young and gentle;
A No. 1 Buggy Horse, Buggy and Harness;
2 Horse Wagon and Harness;
4 Potash Kettles 100 to 130 gallons each; 2 small do;
2 sets Iron Grates and 2 Furnace Doors and fixtures;
2 Iron supporters for salt or potash kettles;
2 full sets Cooper's Tools; Carpenter's do.;
40 Turpentine and Cutting Axes, some very superior;
80 Turpentine Hacks and 7 Dippers, new;
4 doz. new Files;

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1863.

CHRISTMAS.—Friday next being a Holiday, the only one of the year on which we ever omit a publication, we will print no paper on Thursday the 24th. Subscribers to the Weekly Observer will be supplied with next Monday's Semi-Weekly.

ABUSE OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The admirable spirit, the striking facts, and clear and forcible style, of the communication which we publish in another column, on abuses of "the great writ of right," will strike all who may read it. The author has had peculiar opportunities of informing himself, both upon army matters and legal proceedings, and the result is that he makes suggestions which may, if properly observed, defeat all cases of fraud while it will leave the rights of honest applicants unimpaired. We ask public attention to the article.

DESERTERS.—A subscriber writing from Moore county, mentions that a deserter was shot dead on last Tuesday night, (resisting of course;) and that he is the sixth notorious robber that has been executed near there.

It is astonishing, certainly, that any creature in the shape of a man should be too cowardly to fight for his country and yet bold enough to enter upon a life of robbery and exposure in the woods, with the prospect of execution after trial or of being shot down when resisting or fleeing from arrest. His life is a contradiction. At the worst he could only be killed by the yankees, and if so, his memory would be revered by his countrymen; whereas his name is now and always will be a by-word and reproach. But if he escaped death at the hands of the enemy, and assisted in the achievement of the independence of his country, how honored during his life, and what a glorious record he would leave for his children! Strange that there should be a man so unwise, so lost to his own honor and interest, as to desert his country's standard.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses are overburdened with all sorts of propositions looking to legislation on the Currency, Finances, the Army, &c. A bill has passed both Houses to repeal the laws permitting substitution, and bills are pending to conscribe all who have heretofore hired substitutes. It is uncertain whether the latter will pass. As to the former there was scarcely a dissenting voice.

A bill has been submitted to allow farmers to pay their tithe of fresh pork when slaughtered, instead of in cured bacon next March. Another to raise four hundred millions by direct taxation, according to the census of 1860. A resolution to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President summarily to dismiss from the service, and put in the ranks, any officer who shall allow his command to be surprised.

Many propositions have been made, and a bill reported, in regard to impressments, and looking to a restriction and better regulation of the system. Also to modify in some particulars the tax in kind and to place its collection in the hands of exempts.

A bill has been introduced to give to each honorably discharged soldier, and to the wife or children of those who die in service, a bond equal to the full amount of all his pay, payable in 10 and 20 years, with interest.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—The New York World calls attention to the fact, that as the people of South Carolina never voted directly for President, there is no way of arriving at the one-tenth of the votes spoken of by Lincoln as necessary to take his oath to enable them to form a "republican" State and return to the Union. As the Legislature in that State makes the Presidential election, and as there are less than 200 members of the Legislature, it results, according to Lincoln's famous proclamation, either that 20 men in South Carolina have the right to take his oath and form the "republican" State of South Carolina, or that no number of men in the State, even to the whole, have that right. Either Lincoln makes no provision for the re-admission of South Carolina, or he puts admission in the power of twenty men. But why not twenty men, as well as one man out of every ten? The principle is the same. If one-tenth of the people can be allowed to rule the other nine-tenths, in a *republican* government, why not one in ten thousand?

The World does not think much of Lincoln's wisdom or statesmanship. It says:—

"President Lincoln has shown himself utterly destitute of the statesmanlike tact requisite for dealing with a great people in revolt; he is as blind as was Lord North; he is as blind as was Philip the Second, of Spain, when he lost the Netherlands. Never since the creation of man, has there been a people so led captive by their imaginations, so subject to the despotism of ideas, as the people of the South. Call their ideal grievances prejudices, if you will; brand their ardor, their vehemence, their persistence, as black and rampant treason; but, under every aspect in which their conduct can be viewed, the fact stands unshaken that they are a people surrendered to their ideas. If Mr. Lincoln were a statesman, if he were even a man of ordinary prudence and sagacity, he would see the necessity of touching the peculiar wound of the South with as light a hand as possible. Instead of this he chafes and inflames it. Not strong enough himself, though wielding the whole power of the Government, to resist the revolutionary exaltation and fanatic fervor of the Abolitionists, how can he expect private citizens of the South to brave an exaltation and fervor which in that section is all but unanimous? If he had stood firm against the abolition current he would have had a great majority of the Northern people to keep him in countenance; but who in the South would not scorn the man who could so degrade and humiliate himself as to take the abolition oath? We might ask, and in due time we shall ask, by what right Mr. Lincoln assumes to propose such an oath? We, of course, know that he pretends to derive it from the pardoning power; but this whimsical deduction is a fitter topic for derision than for serious argument. As he can offer a conditional pardon he claims that he can impose any conditions he pleases."

THE STANDARD ON LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.—It gives us pleasure to find anything in the Standard in which we can concur, and especially does it give us pleasure to copy the following on Lincoln's "plan," of which we spoke in our last:

"We publish to-day that portion of Mr. Lincoln's message which relates to the Confederate States * * * Without entering into any argument in reply to any portion of this document, we say that if "the rebellion" were in the condition which Mr. Lincoln claims, which we by no means admit, and if our people were reduced to the painful necessity of reconstructing the old government, the terms of such reconstruction, as indicated by the oath proposed, would be exceedingly repugnant to a high-spirited and gallant people. Terms of pardon based on an oath to support certain acts of the federal Congress relating to slaves, strike us as strange and absurd. Terms might be imposed with equal reason based on the support of any other law. This, it seems to us, would be an abuse of the pardoning power, even conceding, as we do not, that we are rebels and asking pardon.

"Again, the assumption that *one-tenth* of the people of a State may shape the action of the State on a question so vital in its character, is opposed to the fundamental principle of the right of a majority to govern, and would, if carried into effect, lead to civil war among ourselves. We tell Mr. Lincoln that the people of North Carolina may be overrun and physically subdued, but their honor and their proud port as freemen they can never sacrifice. They will take no oaths which their *State*, in Convention assembled, does not require them to take; and whatever may happen, North Carolina will act as a *State*, by a majority of her people, and thus shape her own destiny. Her people would not rally around a *tenth*, to do anything. North Carolina may be forced to walk through the valley of humiliation, but she would do it in her own proud integrity, with her garments unstained save by the blood of those who, presuming on their physical might, would dishonor and degrade her."

A HAPPY RIDDANCE.—We have been surprised lately at the improved tone of the Richmond Enquirer. The cause has leaked out. John Mitchell, its Irish Editor, has left it, or been turned off, we know not which. Sufficient to know that he is off.

CROAKERS.—The Raleigh Standard calls our attention to an extract which it makes from the Richmond Examiner, intimating that we are among those "who cannot bear the truth—who would shut every mouth that is not filled with idle, wicked praise of those who have frittered away the might of the South." The Examiner's article does not apply to us, as the Standard and our readers well know. We desire to shut nobody's mouth, but certainly do wish that some mouths would utter something better than treason—something not calculated to render our people dissatisfied, dispirited, and despondent. Firmly believing that we *can* succeed, that we *will* succeed, that we *must* succeed, in securing our independence of the yankees, we so tell our readers. Those who wish otherwise, or think otherwise, and use their influence to impress others with their wishes or suppositions, are so many obstacles in the way of success. Scarcely anything is impossible to a man or a people earnest, determined, and confident, whilst scarcely anything is possible to the indifferent, half-hearted, and dispondent. It is the difference between him who has FAITH and him who has not—one "removes mountains" of difficulties, the other sinks at the sight of the first obstacle. The effect of the Standard's "idle and wicked" abuse of the powers that be, of its incessant complainings, of its despondent tone, is to destroy the hopes of success of its readers, and consequently to weaken the ability to accomplish the great object which the Editor of the Standard had in view when he rightfully voted us into the war. For ourselves, we have never lavished upon President Davis a tithe of the praise—"idle and wicked praise" if the Standard will have it so—that the Standard itself has, as we have shown by copying from its files of a year or two ago. For reasons best known to itself, that lavish praise has of late been turned to bitter reviling.

The Standard says, "Let the truth be told at all hazards. It is a crime at a time like this to conceal the truth from the people." We agree to this: to let the people see the truth is precisely what we have been endeavoring to get the Standard to do; and it is precisely what the Standard fails to do. Not to mention any of those cases in which, within the last two months, we have called upon it to let the truth be known about matters which we proved so clearly that it could not deny them, we will call its attention to an instance in its last issue of concealment of the truth from the people. After having united in the abuse of the President for keeping Gen. Bragg at the head of the Tennessee army, attributing his delay so to an obstinate personal partiality for Bragg and an equally obstinate personal antipathy to Johnston, the Standard has committed "the crime of concealing from the people" all knowledge of the very remarkable correspondence between the President and Gen. Johnston, which proves that it was only in accordance with Johnston's most decided advice that Bragg was retained there. *The Standard makes not the most distant allusion to that correspondence!*

The following sensible remarks are part of a long article in a late Richmond Sentinel:

"*The Evil of Faultfinding.*—The blows which are being inflicted on our cause by the especial patriots, who complain of everything and everybody, are heavier and more disastrous than any mere check to our arms. The industry that searches for, and the ingenuity that exaggerates, every possible occasion for faultfinding, and the intemperance which fills the halls of Congress with denunciations, and the land with clamors and discontent, are all allies of our enemies and foes to the Confederacy.

"The constant utterance of these vehement though groundless accusations, is having a bad effect on the people and the army. It excites, indeed, their displeasure, but it also by the force of constant iteration chills their enthusiasm and dampens their zeal.

"At the present time the courage and cheerfulness of the country require to be nursed with tender care. We have many sorrows to bear, many burdens to endure. We need brave hearts and resolute souls. We need fortitude, and we need patience. But there are those who, instead of assisting our people to bear their burdens, seem to take inexpressible delight in making them tenfold more grievous than they are. And the same extravagant censures, the same malevolent attacks, which dampen the confidence and depress the hearts of our people, are seized upon by the enemy's newspapers and published to quicken the spirits of their own. Our opportunity of seeing journals from the North enables us to say to the people that they are injured in this manner more than they probably imagine."

"If our rulers had been wise they would have purchased in the outset enough cotton to form a basis for the currency."

So says the Raleigh Standard of Tuesday last. Now according to the Raleigh Standard of Aug. 21st 1861, our rulers, and especially President Davis, *were* wise; yet they did *not* purchase in the outset enough cotton, &c, and what is more, the Standard did not advise them to do it. The truth is, that our rulers, and the Standard, are all but human, and therefore incapable of seeing into futurity. None of them, not even the Standard, foresaw that the war was to endure so long, or was to be waged upon a scale of such vast magnitude, requiring so much money. It is very easy to see all this after it has occurred; but one who did not see it before should not reproach his equally blind brother for want of foresight.

AN INSULT TO GEN. LEE.—The yankees have established a negro village at Arlington, the beautiful estate of Gen. Lee, on the Potomac, opposite to and in sight of Washington City. They had pompous dedication ceremonies on the 1st Thursday of the present month. The Richmond Whig asks:

"Why was Arlington selected for this dark and odoriferous experiment, to ascertain whether negroes can become self-supporting citizens, with houses built for them, and a Government Superintendent of Contrabands to watch over them, and turn an occasional roguish penny out of the poor simpletons, in addition to his salary? Because it just suits these people,' who fired at long range upon the women and children at Fredericksburg, to insult and injure gentlemen. Scullions elevated to power, they delight to affront their superiors. It is the joy of a slave turned tyrant. Insult Lee! They can only excite his contemptuous pity. His fine estate is torn to pieces by huge fortifications and turned into a negro village. He is poor in worldly wealth; but he is rich in honours and glory which time can never dim. He is beloved, albeit the population of Richmond are slow to display their feeling in that which speaks louder than words."

THE 1ST N. C. CAVALRY.—A correspondent of the State Journal sends to that paper the following compliment to this Reg't from Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, remarking, that it was addressed to Major Rufus Barringer after an inspection of the Reg't:

"Gen. Stuart desires me to express to you and to the officers of your Regiment his high appreciation of that ability and devotion to duty, which has enabled you to raise your Regiment to such a degree of efficiency that it should be called "a pattern for others." He feels confident that the continued exertions of yourself and officers and the hearty co-operation of your men will raise your Regiment to a still higher standard and enable you to inflict still weightier blows upon our enemy who has so often trambled and fled before the rush of the "1st N. C. Cavalry."

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
H. B. MCCLELLAN.

THE MAIL TO CHERAW.—We regret to hear that there is serious cause for complaint in regard to this mail. It arrives at Cheraw *after* the stage for Wadesborough has left, so that the large amount of mail matter for Wadesboro' and the numerous offices on that route is detained at Cheraw for two to three days. We have hundreds of subscribers on that route, to whom the disappointment is an intolerable grievance, in these times of anxiety. May we beg that the contractor will see to it that his mail arrives in time? otherwise we shall apply to the Post Office Department for some effective remedy for failures which cannot be endured.

At this end of the line there is also irregularity; but it is not so important here, since no connection is broken. Still there is no excuse for getting here six and ten hours behind time.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Of a wound received at Chickamauga, Hiram H. Crisp, in the 19th year of his age, of Co. H, 58th Regiment, N. C. T.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Yankee Raid in the Southwest.—LYNCHBURG, Dec. 17.—The enemy, 2,500 strong, with several pieces of artillery, under Averill, who were at Salem yesterday, left there last night, retreating by the Sweet Springs and New Castle road—the same way they came. They will have to cross both Craig and Sinking Creeks, which are believed to be greatly swollen by the recent rains. The enemy camped last night in Mason's Cove, about four miles from Salem. During their stay at Salem they destroyed three car loads of commissary and a large quantity of quartermaster stores, including a considerable amount of leather and a great quantity of produce belonging to the merchants of Lynchburg, which was stored in the depot, which was also destroyed.

RICHMOND, Dec. 18th.—The raid upon Salem has caused a sensation here, and further particulars are eagerly looked for. The movement is regarded as the boldest attempt of the enemy since Grierson's raid through Mississippi. It is believed that Dr. Rucker piloted or directed Averill the course to pursue, and it is deemed not improbable that the enemy may go to North Carolina and Danville, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 18.—We have various reports from Salem. The couriers who arrived at Bonsack's report the enemy returning, but persons who left Salem this morning state that there was no enemy there. The damage done to the railroad during their visit was not considerable.

Pitzer's large flour mill, McClenahan's store, and three small buildings were burned; also 75 government wagons. Thomas Chapman, a citizen, was killed, and the prisoners in the jail liberated, among whom were a few yankees.

A number of citizens and some furloughed and wounded soldiers were taken prisoners, but the citizens have returned. A number of negroes were carried off. It is said the enemy's force did not exceed 1500.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—Information received yesterday leaves no doubt of the fact that the enemy under Averill are still in the neighborhood of Salem, to which point they retired yesterday morning, after making a feint of falling back towards Sweet Springs. It is believed that several streams in the route of their retreat have been so much swollen by the recent rains as to be past fording. If such be the case, proper vigilance on the part of our authorities may succeed in bagging the greater portion of them.—*Dispatch.*

From Northern Virginia.—ORANGE, C. H., Va., Dec. 17.—A Lieutenant and five privates were captured on the Rappahannock on Monday night. Gen. Meade has been or will be superceded. Four corps of the enemy, infantry and cavalry, are busy preparing winter quarters in Culpeper county, and corduroying the road. One corps of infantry, and most of the artillery, have gone behind the Rappahannock river, to guard the line of railroad and to winter. A heavy rain has been falling since last night, and turned into sleet to-day.

From the Rapidan.—ORANGE C. H., Dec'r 18.—No change in the military situation on either side. Dennis Driscoll, of Johnson's battery, of Richmond, was shot at noon to-day for desertion. Weather clear and cold, and the roads heavy.

Yankee Gunboat Blown Up.—RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—Owing to the occasional occupation of portions of the Peninsula by the enemy, our intelligence from that section has been very irregular. Though a little tardy in coming, it affords us pleasure to state that about a fortnight ago, one of the yankee gunboats that patrol York River was blown up and destroyed by a torpedo, for which they had been dragging for some time. Another boat was also badly injured by the same explosion.

From Dalton.—DALTON, GA., Dec. 16.—The enemy's future plans are involved in mystery. They have had but four men at work on the bridges, and have completed but one rail road bridge over the north side of the Tennessee at Bridgeport. All is quiet in front.

The Army of Tennessee.—DALTON, Dec. 18.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston having been appointed to the command of the Army of Tennessee, is expected here early next week. Maj. Gen. Hindman has arrived and resumed the command of his division. Sherman's corps has fallen back from Knoxville. It passed through Cleveland day before yesterday, on its way to Chattanooga.

Yankees in Northern Georgia.—A letter from Capt. Jones, to Col. Lee, of Atlanta, dated Blairsville, 11th Instant, states that the Yankees were then encamped near Murphy, N. C., to the number, variously estimated, from 1600 to 16,000. Parties of them are making raids in Northern Georgia, taking away all the horses and mules to be found, and compelling the people to take the oath of allegiance.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—Every thing is quiet. Gen. Beauregard and Col. Harris, Chief Engineer, paid an official visit of inspection of Ft. Sumter last night. No news of importance. An occasional shot has been exchanged between the batteries. A heavy north-east blow is prevailing.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17th.—Four shell were thrown into the city last night. Our batteries opened a heavy fire and silenced the enemy. Nothing interesting this morning.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—Ten shells were fired at the city to-day. No damage done. Our batteries have kept up a steady fire on the enemy. The enemy fired a few shots on James Island to-day. Twenty-nine vessels, including the Ironsides and four monitors, are inside the bar, and the usual number in the Stono and off the bar.

Important Arrest.—Capt. George Washington Alexander, commandant at Castle Thunder, has been relieved from command at that post, and is now confined to his quarters, under arrest, charged with malfeasance in office. It is alleged that he extorted large sums of money from prisoners by promising to use his influence for their benefit, and in some cases of permitting the prisoners to go at large, upon paying him large sums of money. He is also charged with trading largely in green-backs. He will be tried by court-martial.

Another Officer Arrested.—Capt. Edelin, of Maryland, was arrested on Sunday last, in Petersburg, by Captain Philip Cashmeyer, on charge of forging and selling substitute papers. He is now in Castle Thunder, awaiting examination.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The News from Kinston.—The skirmish at Chinquapin Chapel, near Kinston, on Wednesday between a few of our men and 100 yankees with 2 howitzers, resulted in the repulse of the enemy with a reported loss of five men killed and six wounded and a number of horses killed and wounded. Our loss was three wounded and one captured.—*Ral. State Journal, 19th.*

More of our Troops taken below Kinston.—We regret to learn from a gentleman who left Kinston yesterday morning, that the entire Company of Capt. Moore, of Sheridan's 3d N. C. Cavalry, was taken near Greenville on Wednesday night.—*Raleigh Progress, 19th.*

Clothing for North Carolina Troops.—We had the pleasure of meeting at the transportation office last night, Mr. R. H. Walker, of Weldon, N. C., on his way to the army of Northern Virginia, with clothing, &c., for the gallant North Carolinians. Mr. W. exhibited to us a pepper box and drinking cup, very ingeniously made by himself of horn, and which he intended as a present for Gen. Lee. He also had a cup manufactured of the same material, for President Davis. A great deal of taste was shown in the manufacture.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Safe.—The steamship Hansa, of whose safety some fears were entertained, has arrived safe at Nassau. This news was brought here by a vessel which arrived yesterday. The Scotia which the Petersburg Express reports as captured is now lying quietly at her wharf in a Confederate port.—*Wilmington Jour. 17th.*

Steamer Florida.—A letter from a young officer of this steamer, dated at Brest, October 13th, mentions that she was still there, but expected to leave shortly, all the repairs being nearly completed. Captain Maffit had resigned on account of ill health, and Capt. Birnie had succeeded to the command.—*Charleston Cour.*

From the North.—RICHMOND, Dec'r 19.—The flag of truce boat has arrived at City Point with U. S. papers to the 17th, P. M.

The correspondent of the Boston Herald, from Charleston harbor, says that Dahlgren is preparing for a great movement. Iron-clads will not leave the department until the old flag waves over Charleston or its ruins.

Reports from Nashville state that Gen Sheridan, commanding the column in pursuit of Longstreet, met with a repulse from the rebel rear guard, in which he was severely wounded.

In the House, on the 16th, Rollins of Missouri, offered a resolution, in substance Crittenden's resolution, that the war was brought on by the disunionists, but should not be prosecuted for conquest or subjugation. When obedience to the Constitution and laws was secured, it ought to stop.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 57, nays 114. Washburne of Illinois, having expressed a wish to debate the resolution, it was laid over.

Adj't Gen. Thomas is dangerously ill. Major Gen'l Buford died on Wednesday in Washington.

Accounts from Norfolk show how Beast Butler is tyranizing over the people of that city.

European news to the 6th is unimportant.

The New York Herald advocates the election of Grant as next President.

THE CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY.—The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch from Gen. Lee's army says:—

Frequent inquiries are made as to how the army is fed. In response I would say that the army receives an abundance of good flour and beef for five days, and bacon for the other two days of each week. Occasionally there are issues of sweet and Irish potatoes. The army has also been receiving during the last ten days supplies of new clothing and some shoes. The troops are well fed, and in the main well clad, the only much-needed article to the soldiers' comfort being blankets. The lack of them could readily be supplemented if the people only possessed a tithe of the patriotism they exhibited in the outset of this war.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—We have received from the author, A. S. Abrams of New Orleans, "A full and detailed history of the Siege of Vicksburg," an 8vo. pamphlet of 80 closely printed pages, for sale by the author or by J. E. Buchanan, at the office of the Intelligencer, Atlanta, Geo., at $2 each.

MARRIED,

By Rev J. St. Sherwood, on the 10th inst. JOHN W. SKIPPER to LAVANNA ANN BEEBE.

In this town, on the 17th inst., by Rev. James McDaniel, Private A. M. DUFFIE, Co C, 3d and 5th Confederate Reg'ts, to Miss MARY EVELYN, of Fayetteville, N. C.

Atlanta and Wilmington papers please copy.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 15th inst., Mr. MARTIN DYE, aged 80. He was an affectionate father and a kind friend.

In Harnett county, August 31st, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOLLOWAY, in the 63d year of her age, for 46 years an unblemished and faithful member of the M. E. Church.

In Wilmington on the 15th, Mrs. ELIZA FRANCES BRADLEY, wife of Dr. A. O. Bradley, and daughter of the late Wm. H. Lippitt, aged 33 years and 5 months: A dutiful and affectionate daughter, and exemplary wife.

On the 10th inst., near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, of typhoid pneumonia, SUSANAH LYSIA JONES, youngest daughter of Thos. and Ann P. Jones, aged 17 years and 6 months. In faith and hope of a blessed immortality.

In Robeson county, Oct 29th, 1863, Mr. DUNCAN CRAWFORD, in the 55th year of his age. He endured his severe illness with christian fortitude. Early in life he made a profession of faith in Christ, and was received as a member of the Presbyterian church at St. Paul's. We hope he has gone to "the rest that remaineth to the people of God." Com.

On the 12th inst. in Duplin county, after a protracted illness, DAN'L C MOORE, aged 69 yrs., 11 months.

In Raleigh, on the 13th instant, FREDERICK RICHARD, son of the Hon John H. Bryan, aged 17 years, 6 months and 14 days.

Of chronic diarrhœa, Nov. 23d, at his residence in Marengo county, Ala., Mr. WM. B. MOORE, in the 41st year of his age, formerly of Franklin county, N. C. He belonged to the 43d Reg't of Ala. He died in full assurance of a blissful immortality beyond the grave, leaving a devoted wife, an aged mother and many relatives, to mourn his death.

His sun went down ere even tide,
Upon a land of death and strife,
To rise upon the land of peace,
And shine upon the stream of life. Com.

In Moore county, 24th Nov'r, Miss SARAH BUIE, aged 34 years, 4 months and 3 days. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She leaves an aged father and mother, brothers and sisters, to mourn their loss; and the community in which she lived has suddenly lost in her death one of its most estimable lady members.—Com.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a Regular Meeting of Phœnix Lodge No. 8, A. Y. M., held at Mason Hall, Dec'r 18th 1863, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:—

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our circle our late worthy and esteemed brother Chauncey W. Andrews:

Resolved, That in his death this Lodge has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the Fraternity one of its strong Pillars, the community a worthy citizen, and the poor a most liberal friend.

Resolved, That although his seat will forever remain vacant, and although his name has been transferred to the Lodge of the Most High, his memory will live fresh in our recollections, on account of his many virtues and fine social qualities.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our deceased brother, the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved further, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased at the earliest opportunity.

P. J. SINCLAIR,
JAS. G. COOK,
R. M. ORRELL.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 21.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 25. Lard 2 25.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 3 00 to 3 50.
Cotton 1 40 to 1 50. Coffee 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—$10 to $30 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 60, Peaches 75.
Eggs 1 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $5 to $6 per lb.
Flour 70 00 to 80 00.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Fodder 6 00 to 7 00. Hay 4 50. Shucks 4 50.
Grain—Corn very scarce, 9 50 to 10 00. Wheat 12 50 to 15 00. Rye $8 to $10. Oats 6 00 to 7 50.
Peas $8 to $10
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 12 50 per lb., Sole $10.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 35 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 35 00.
Molasses—Country made $9 to $10; N. O. $10 to $12.
Nails 2 50 to 3 00 per lb.
Onions $7 50 to 10 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $5 per bushel; sweet 4 00 to 4 50.
Rice 35 to 40 cts.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Sugar 3 50.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 90 to 8 25.
Salt 15 00 to 18 00 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $4 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

VOLUNTEER NAVY ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Williamson Harris, Agent of the Volunteer Navy Association of North Carolina, will address the people of Fayetteville this evening, at the Fayetteville Hall. The Company has been organized under Act of Congress and a charter from the Legislature of North Carolina, and already Mr. H. has succeeded in obtaining liberal subscriptions.

The Juvenile Knitting Society

proposes giving Tableaux on Tuesday evening, Dec'r 22d, at Farmer's Hall, for the benefit of the Soldiers.

Admission $1. Children and servants half price.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commence at 7½.

Negroes for Sale.

ONE NEGRO WOMAN 32 years of age, an excellent cook.
One BOY 11 years of age. JOHN H. COOK.
Dec'r 19, 1863 91-2t

Dwelling Houses at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 29th inst,
House corner Dick and Russell Streets;
House South side Hay street, opposite R. E. Heide's;
House corner of Moore and Frink streets;
House Ramsay street, joins J. C. Poe;
House Frink street, opposite Mr. Sandford's field;
deliverable first Jan'y.
At the same time will be sold,
4 first-rate MULES;
2 Wagons and Harness.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec'r 19, 1863 91-2t

Coats at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 22d instant will be sold at Auction:
One Beaver Cloth Overcoat.
One do Over Sack Coat.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec'r 19. 1t

Champaign at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 29th instant will be sold at Auction,
75 Bottles Champaign.
JOHN H. COOK, Auc'r.
Dec. 21, 1863. 91-2t

WANTED,

BY an exempt soldier, a situation as Teacher in some School or private family where little walking will be required. Could fill some of the many "shade offices" about to be vacated by the present Congress. Is a graduate, and has references from the late H. W. Miller and others.
Address WM. MARCOM,
91-3tpd Raleigh, N. C.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 19th, 1863.

THE attention of all concerned is invited to Par. II, General Orders No. 141, A. & I. G. Office, Richmond, Va Oct. 29th, 1863:

"Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they will stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest enrolling officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires."

The attention of all Militia and Home Guard Officers is called to the above, to notify all such persons of the nature of the Order. GEO. H. HAIGH,
Lt. and Enrolling Officer for Cumberland.
91-2t

STOLEN,

FROM my stable on the night of the 18th inst., a DARK BAY MARE, (nearly a black,) little white on one of the hind feet, marks of saddle on the back; also marks of gear on both shoulders. There is also a mark, or scar on the nose produced by a nail. I will pay a liberal reward for any information that will lead to her recovery, or Fifty Dollars for any proof that will convict the thief.

Any information of the above animal, please direct to Terebinth P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.
D. P. WEST.
Dec'r 19, 1863 91-3tpd

To the Citizens of Bladen county.

We are faring finely in our winter quarters, with the exception of covering. We only have drawn six blankets for 30 men this winter, and as the men all lost their blankets on the Pennsylvania campaign, I am necessarily compelled in behalf of my Company to call on you to furnish us with the number required.

You always have helped us when we needed, and I do hope and believe that you will continue to bestow your kind favors on your care-worn Boys, who are willing to lay down their lives for your sakes at any moment. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALFRED H. TOLAR,
Capt Co K, (Bladen Guards,)
1t 18th N C T.

Prof. W. S. B. Matthews will visit Fayetteville and vicinity, about the 30th of this month, for the purpose of TUNING Piano Fortes; Strings replaced, etc.
Dec'r 15. 91tf

LOST,

BETWEEN Northwest Station on the W., C. & R. R. R. and Rockingham, two Notes, signed by James T. Lovin, payable to Solomon Townsend; first one dated Oct'r 27th, 1860, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-six cents, due the first day of January 1864; second one dated Oct'r 27th, 1860, due the first day of January 1865. All persons are forewarned from trading for the above-named Notes.
W. D. TOWNSEND.
Bostick's Mills, N. C., Dec'r 14, 1863. 91-2tp

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of 17th inst., my boy JUNIUS. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighs 180 or 200 lbs., about 22 years old, very likely, has a down look and very black, a fine voice, speaks quick; had on when he left a soldier's jacket, grass hat and cotton pants. He may possibly lurk in the neighborhood of Gray's Creek on the Cape Fear, or make his way to Goldsboro' at which place he was raised. I advise the authorities of Goldsboro' and Kinston to be on the lookout for him. The above reward will be paid for him or his confinement in any jail so that I may get him again.
DANIEL MCNATT.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21. 91tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR the next year, a first rate WOMAN, of middle age, as nurse and house servant. For one that is well recommended I will pay a good price. If any person has such a one to sell, I should like to purchase.
EDWIN GLOVER.
Dec'r 16. 90t1J

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NORTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863. General Orders, No. 6.

I. The following act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided*, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State of Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided*, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided*, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts-martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and travelling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

Sec. 6 Be it further enacted, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.
R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.
J. P. H. RUSS, Sec. of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foregoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for home defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.
Dec. 17, 1863. 91-4t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in the Town of LUMBERTON, on Saturday the 26th of December, 1863, one HOUSE and LOT, situated in the Town, known as the property of Mrs. Biggs. Terms Cash.
J. J. SELLERS.
Lumberton, Nov. 28. 91*1tpd

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples dried,	good,	peeled, per bush, 28 lbs,	$6 00
"	"	unpeeled, per bu, 28 lbs,	2 00
Axes,		with handles, each	5 00
"		without handles, each	4 00
Bacon,		sides, per pound	1 50
"		hams, per pound	1 50
"		shoulders, per pound	1 00
"		jowls, per pound,	90
Beans,		white or cornfield, per bu, 60 pounds,	8 00
Brandy,		apple, per gallon	10 00
"		peach, per gallon	12 00
Beef,		fresh, net, per pound	45
"		salted,

Message of President Davis.

Concluded from our last.

The Army.—To the report of the Secretary of War you are referred for details relative to the condition of the army, and the measures of legislation required for maintaining its efficiency, recruiting its numbers, and furnishing the supplies necessary for its support.

Though we have lost many of the best of our soldiers, and most patriotic of our citizens, (the sad but unavoidable result of the battles and toils of such a campaign as that which will render the year 1863 ever memorable in our annals,) the army is believed to be, in all respects, in better condition than at any previous period of the war. Our gallant defenders, now veterans, familiar with danger, hardened by exposure, and confident in themselves and their officers, endure privations with cheerful fortitude, and welcome battle with alacrity. The officers, by experience in field service and the action of examining boards in relieving the incompetent, are now greatly more efficient than at the commencement of the war. The assertion is believed to be fully justified, that, regarded as a whole, for character, valor, efficiency and patriotic devotion, our army has not been equalled by any like number of troops in the history of war.

In view of the large conscription recently ordered by the enemy, and their subsequent call for volunteers, to be followed, if ineffectual, by a still further draft, we are admonished that no effort must be spared to add largely to our effective forces as promptly as possible. The sources of supply are to be found by restoring to the army all who are improperly absent, putting an end to substitution, modifying the exemption law, restricting details and placing in the ranks such of the able bodied men now employed as wagoners, nurses, cooks, and other employees as are doing service for which the negroes may be found competent.

The act of 16th April, 1862, provides "that persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War." The policy of granting this privilege has not been sustained by experience. Not only has the numerical strength of the army been seriously impaired by the frequent desertions for which substitutes have become notorious, but dissatisfaction has been excited among those who have been unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of avoiding the military service of their country.

I fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Secretary, that there is no ground for the objection that a new provision, to include those who furnished substitutes under the former call, would be a breach of contract. To accept a substitute was to confer a privilege, not to enter into a contract, and whenever the substitute is rendered liable to conscription, it would seem to follow that the principal, whose place he had taken, should respond for him, as the government had received no consideration for his exemption. Where, however, the new provision of law would fail to embrace a substitute now in the ranks, there appears, if the principal should again be conscribed, to be an equitable ground for compensation to the conscript, who then would have added to the service a soldier not otherwise liable to enrolment.

On the subject of exemptions, it is believed that abuses cannot be checked unless the system is placed on a basis entirely different from that now provided by law. The object of your legislation has been, not to confer privileges on classes, but to exonerate from military duty such number of persons skilled in the various trades, professions, and mechanical pursuits, as could render more valuable service to their country by laboring in their present occupation than by going into the ranks of the army. The policy is unquestionable, but the result would, it is thought, be better obtained by enrolling all such persons, and allowing details to be made of the number necessary to meet the wants of the country. Considerable numbers are believed to be now exempted from the military service who are not needful to the public in their civil vocation.

Certain duties are now performed throughout the country by details from the army, which could be as well executed by persons above the present conscript age. An extension of the limit, so as to embrace persons over forty five years, and physically fit for service in guarding posts, railroads and bridges, in apprehending deserters, and, where practicable, assuming the place of younger men detailed for duty with the nitre, ordnance, commissary and quartermasters' bureaux of the War department, would, it is hoped, add largely to the effective force in the field, without an undue burthen on the population.

If to the above measures be added a law to enlarge the policy of the act of the 21st April, 1862, so as to enable the Department to replace not only enlisted cooks, but wagoners and other employees in the army, by negroes, it is hoped that the ranks of the army will be so strengthened, for the ensuing campaign, as to put at defiance the utmost efforts of the enemy.

In order to maintain, unimpaired, the existing organization of the army until the close of the war, your legislation contemplated a frequent supply of recruits, and it was expected that before the expiration of the three years for which the men were enrolled under act of 16th April, 1862, the majority of men in each company would consist of those who joined it at different dates subsequent to the original muster of the company into service, and that the discharge of those who had completed their term would at no time be sufficient to leave the company with a less number than is required to enable it to retain its organization. The difficulty of obtaining recruits from certain localities, and the large number of exemptions from military service granted by different laws, have prevented sufficient accessions in many of the companies to preserve their organizations after the discharge of the original members. The advantage of retaining tried and well approved officers and of mingling recruits with experienced soldiers is so obvious, and the policy of such a course is so clearly indicated, that it is not deemed necessary to point out the evil consequences which would result from the destruction of the old organizations, or to dwell upon the benefits to be secured from filling up the veteran companies as long before the discharge of the earlier members as may be possible. In the cases where it may be found impracticable to maintain regiments in sufficient strength to justify the retention of the present organization, economy and efficiency would be promoted by consolidation and re-organization. This would involve the necessity of disbanding a part of the officers, and making regulations for securing the most judicious selection of those who are retained, while least wounding the feelings of those who are discharged.

Experience has shown the necessity for further legislation in relation to the horses of the cavalry. Many men lose their horses by casualties of service, which are not included in the provisions made to compensate the owner for the loss, and it may thus not unfrequently happen that the most efficient troopers, without fault of their own, indeed it may be because of their zeal and activity, are lost to the cavalry service.

It would also seem proper that the Government should have complete control over every horse mustered into the service, with the limitation that the owner should not be deprived of his horse except upon due compensation being made therefor. Otherwise mounted men may not keep horses fit for the service; and the question whether they should serve mounted or on foot, would depend, no. upon the qualifications of the men, but upon the fact of their having horses.

Some provision is deemed requisite to correct the evils arising from the long continued absence of commissioned officers. Where it is without sufficient cause, it would seem but just that the commission should be thereby vacated.

Where it results from capture by the enemy, which, under their barbarous refusal to exchange prisoners of war, may be regarded as absence for an indefinite time, there is a necessity to supply their places in their respective companies. This might be done by temporary appointments to endure only until the return of the officers regularly commissioned. Where it results from permanent disability incurred in the line of their duty, it would be proper to retire them and fill the vacancies according to established mode. I would also suggest the organization of an invalid corps, and that the retired officers be transferred to it. Such a corps, it is thought, could be made useful in various employments, for which efficient officers and troops are now detached.

An organization of the general staff of the army would be highly conducive to the efficiency of that most important branch of the service. The plan adopted for the military establishment furnishes a model for the staff of the provicional army, if it be deemed advisable to retain the distinction, but I recommend to your consideration the propriety of abolishing it, and providing for the organization of the several staff corps in such number and with such rank as will meet all the wants of the service. To secure the requisite ability for the more important positions it will be necessary to provide for officers of higher rank than is now authorized for these corps. To give to the officers the proper relation and co-intelligence in their respective corps, and to preserve in the chief of each, the influence and control over his subordinates, there should be no gradation on the basis of the rank of the general with whom they might be serving by appointment. To the personal staff of a general, it would seem proper to give a grade corresponding with his rank, and the number might be fixed to correspond with his command. To avoid the consequence of discharge upon a change of duty, the variable portion of the personal staff might be taken from the line of the army, and allowed to retain their line commissions.

The disordered condition of the currency to which I have already alluded, has imposed on the Government a system of supplying the wants of the army which is so unequal in its operation, vexatious to the producer, injurious to the industrial interest, and productive of such discontent among the people, as only to be justified by the existence of an absolute necessity. The report of the Secretary on this point establishes conclusively, that the necessity which has forced the bureaux of supply, to provide for the army by impressment, has resulted from the impossibility of purchase by contract or in the open market except at such rapidly increased rates as would have rendered the appropriations inadequate to the wants of the army. Indeed, it is believed that the temptation to hoard supplies for the higher prices which could be anticipated with certainty, has been checked mainly by the fear of the operation of the impressment law; and that commodities have been offered in the markets principally to escape impressment, and obtain higher rates than those fixed by appraisement. The complaints against this vicious system have been well founded, but the true cause of the evil has been misapprehended. The remedy is to be found, not in a change of the impressment law, but in the restoration of the currency to such a basis as will enable the department to purchase necessary supplies in the open market, and thus render impressment a rare and exceptional process.

The same remedy will effect the result, universally desired, of an augmentation of the pay of the army. The proposals made at your previous sessions to increase the pay of the soldier by an additional amount of Treasury notes, would have conferred little benefit on him, but a radical reform of the currency will restore the pay to a value approximating that which it originally had, and materially improve his condition.

The reports from the ordnance and mining bureaux are very gratifying, and the extension of our means of supply of arms and munitions of war from our home resources, has been such as to ensure our ability soon to become mainly, if not entirely independent of supplies from foreign countries. The establishments for the casting of guns and projectiles, for the manufacture of small arms and of gunpowder, for the supply of nitre from artificial nitre beds, and mining operations generally, have been so distributed through the country, as to place our resources beyond the reach of partial disasters.

The recommendations of the Secretary of War on other points, are minutely detailed in his report, which is submitted to you, and extending, as they do, to almost every branch of the service, merit careful consideration.

Exchange of Prisoners.—I regret to inform you that the enemy have returned to the barbarous policy with which they inaugurated the war, and that the exchange of prisoners has been for some time suspended. The correspondence of the Commissioners of Exchange is submitted to you by the Secretary of War, and it has already been published for the information of all now suffering useless imprisonment. The conduct of the authorities of the United States has been consistently perfidious on this subject. An agreement for exchange in the incipiency of the war had just been concluded when the fall of Fort Donelson reversed the previous state of things, and gave them an excess of prisoners. The agreement was immediately repudiated by them, and so remained till the fortune of war again placed us in possession of the larger number. A new cartel was then made, and, under it, for many months we restored to them many thousands of prisoners in excess of those whom they held for exchange, and encampments of the surplus paroled prisoners, delivered up by us, were established in the United States, where the men were able to receive the comforts and solace of constant communication with their homes and families. In July last, the fortune of war again favored the enemy, and they were enabled to exchange for duly the men previously delivered to them, against those captured and paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The prisoners taken at Gettysburg, however, remained in their hands, and should have been at once returned to our lines on parole, to wait exchange. Instead of executing a duty imposed by the plainest dictates of justice and good faith, pretexts were instantly sought for holding them in permanent captivity. General orders rapidly succeeded each other from the bureaux at Washington, placing new constructions on an agreement which had given rise to no dispute while we retained the advantage in the number of prisoners. With a disregard of honorable obligations, almost unexampled, the enemy did not hesitate, in addition to retaining the prisoners captured by them, to declare null the paroles given by the prisoners captured by us in the same series of engagements, and liberated on condition of not again serving until exchanged. They have since openly insisted on treating the paroles given by their own soldiers as invalid, and those of our soldiers, given under precisely similar circumstances, as binding. A succession of similar unjust pretensions has been set up in a correspondence tediously prolonged, and every device employed to cover the disregard of an obligation which, between belligerent nations, is only to be enforced by a sense of honor.

No farther comment is needed on this subject, but it may be permitted to direct your special attention to the close of the correspondence submitted to you, from which you will perceive that the final proposal made by the enemy, in settlement of all disputes under the cartel, is, that we should liberate all prisoners held by us, without the offer to release from captivity any of those held by them.

In the meantime a systematic and concerted effort has been made to quiet the complaints in the United States of those relatives and friends of the prisoners in our hands who are unable to understand why the cartel is not executed in their favor, by the groundless assertion that we are the parties who refuse compliance. Attempts are also made to shield themselves from the execration excited by their own odious treatment of our officers and soldiers now captive in their hands, by misstatements, such as that the prisoners held by us are deprived of food. To this last accusation the conclusive answer has been made, that in accordance with our law and the general orders of the department, the rations of the prisoners are precisely the same, in quantity and quality, as those served out to our own gallant soldiers in the field and which have been found sufficient to support them in their arduous campaign, while it is not pretended by the enemy that they treat prisoners by the same generous rule. By an indulgence, perhaps unprecedented, we have even allowed the prisoners in our hands to be supplied by their friends at home with comforts not enjoyed by the men who captured them in battle. In contrast to this treatment, the most revolting inhumanity has characterized the conduct of the United States towards prisoners held by them. One prominent fact, which admits no denial nor palliation, must suffice as a test. The officers of our army, natives of Southern and semi-tropical climates and unprepared for the cold of a Northern winter, have been conveyed, for imprisonment, during the rigors of the present season, to the most northern and exposed situation that could be selected by the enemy. There, beyond the reach of comforts, and often even of news from home and family, exposed to the piercing cold of the Northern lakes, they are held by men who cannot be ignorant of, even if they do not design, the probable result. How many of our unfortunate friends and comrades, who have passed unscathed through numerous battles, will perish on Johnson's Island, under the cruel trial to which they are subjected, none but the Omniscient can foretell. That they will endure this barbarous treatment with the same stern fortitude that they have ever evinced in their country's service, we cannot doubt. But who can be found to believe the assertion that it is our refusal to execute the cartel, and not the malignity of the foe, which has caused the infliction of such intolerable cruelty on our own loved and honored defenders?

Trans-Mississippi Department.—Regular and punctual communication with the Trans-Mississippi is so obstructed as to render difficult a compliance with much of the legislation vesting authority in the Executive branch of the Government. To supply vacancies in office; to exercise discretion on certain matters connected with the military organizations; to control the distribution of the funds collected from taxation or remitted from the Treasury; to carry on the operations of the Post Office Department, and other like duties, require, under the Constitution and existing laws, the action of the President and heads of Departments. The necessities of the military service frequently forbid delay and some legislation is required, providing for the exercise of temporary authority, until regular action can be had at the seat of Gov't. I would suggest, especially in the Post Office Department, that an assistant be provided for the States beyond the Mississippi, with authority in the head of that department to vest in this assistant all such powers now exercised by the Postmaster General, as may be requisite for provisional control of the funds of the department in those States, and their application to the payment of mail contractors; for superintendence of the local post offices, and the contracts for carrying the mail; for the temporary employment of proper persons to fulfill the duties of postmasters and contractors in urgent cases until appointments can be made and for other like purposes. Without some legislative provision on the subject, there is serious risk of the destruction of the mail service, by reason of the delays and hardships suffered by contractors under the present system, which requires constant reference to Richmond of their accounts as well as of the returns of the local postmasters, before they can receive payment for services rendered. Like provision is also necessary in the Treasury Department; while for military affairs, it would seem to be sufficient to authorize the President and Secretary of War to delegate to the commanding general so much of the discretionary powers vested in them by law as the exigencies of the service shall require.

Navy.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives in detail the operations of that Department since January last, embracing information of the disposition and employment of the vessels, officers and men, and the construction of vessels at Richmond, Wilmington, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Selma, and on the rivers Roanoke, Neuse, Pedee, Chattahoochee and Tombigbee; the accumulation of ship timber and supplies; and the manufacture of ordnance, ordnance stores and equipments. The foundries and workshops have been greatly improved and their capacity to supply all despards for heavy ordnance for coast and harbor defences is only limited by our deficiency in the requisite skilled labor. The want of such labor and of seamen seriously affects the operations of the Department.

The skill, courage and activity of our cruisers at sea cannot be too highly commended. They have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, without suffering a single disaster, and have seriously damaged the shipping interests of the United States by compelling their foreign commerce to seek the protection of neutral flags.

Your attention is invited to the suggestions of the report on the subjects of supplying seamen for the service, and of the provisions of the law in relation to the volunteer navy.

Post Office.—The Postmaster General reports the receipts of that Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, to have been $3 837,853 01, and the expenditures for the same period $2,662,894.67. The statement thus exhibits an excess of receipts amounting to $675,048 44, instead of a deficiency of more than a million of dollars, as was the case in the preceding fiscal year. It is gratifying to perceive that the Department has thus been made self sustaining in accordance with sound principle, and with the express requirement of the Constitution that its expenses should be paid out of its own revenues after the 1st March, 1863.

The report gives a full and satisfactory account of the operations of the Post Office Department for the last year and explains the measures adopted for giving more certainty and regularity to the service in the States beyond the Mississippi, and on which reliance is placed for obviating the difficulties heretofore encountered in that service.

The settlement of the accounts of the Department is greatly delayed by reason of the inability of the First Auditor to perform all the duties now imposed on him by law. The accounts of the Departments of State, of the Treasury, of the Navy, and of Justice, are all supervised by that officer, and more than suffice to occupy his whole time. The necessity for a Third Auditor to examine and settle the accounts of a Department so extensive as that of the Post Office appears urgent, and his recommendation on that subject meets my concurrence.

Conduct of the Enemy.—I cannot close this Message without again adverting to the savage ferocity which still marks the conduct of the enemy in the prosecution of the war. After their repulse from the defences before Charleston, they first sought revenge by an abortive attempt to destroy the city with an incendiary composition, thrown by improved artillery from a distance of four miles. Failing in this they changed their missiles, but fortunately have thus far succeeded only in killing two women in the city. Their commanders, Butler, McNeill and Turchin, whose horrible barbarities have made their names widely notorious, and everywhere execrable, are still honored and cherished by the authorities at Washington. The first named, after having been withdrawn from the scenes of his cruelties against women and prisoners of war, in reluctant concession to the demands of outraged humanity in Europe, has just been put in a new command at Norfolk, where helpless women and children are again placed at his mercy.

Nor has less unrelenting warfare been waged by these pretended friends of human rights and liberties against the unfortunate negroes. Wherever the enemy have been able to gain access they have forced into the ranks of their army every able-bodied man that they could seize; and have either left the aged, the women and the children to perish by starvation, or have gathered them into camps where they have been wasted by a frightful mortality. Without clothing or shelter, often without food, incapable, without supervision, of taking the most ordinary precautions against disease, these helpless dependants, accustomed to have their wants supplied by the foresight of their masters, are being rapidly exterminated, wherever brought in contact with the invaders. By the Northern man, on whose deep rooted prejudices no kindly restraining influence is exercised, they are treated with aversion and neglect. There is little hazard in predicting that, in all localities where the enemy have gained a temporary foothold, the negroes, who under our care increased six fold in number since their importation into the colonies of Great Britian, will have been reduced by mortality during the war to not more than one-half their previous number.

Information on this subject is derived not only from our own observation and from the reports of the negroes who succeeded in escaping from the enemy, but full confirmation is afforded by statements published in the Northern journals by humane persons, engaged in making appeals to the charitable for aid in preventing the ravages of disease, exposure and starvation among the negro women and children who are crowded into encampments.

The frontier of our country bears witness to the alacrity and efficiency with which the general orders of the enemy have been executed in the devastation of the farms, the destruction of the agricultural implements, the burning of the houses, and the plunder of everything moveable. Its whole aspect is a comment on the ethics of the general order issued by the United States on the 24th of April, 1863, comprising "instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field," and of which the following is an example:

"Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of *armed* enemies, and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally *unavoidable* in the armed contests of the war; it allows of the capturing of every armed enemy and of every enemy of importance to the hostile Government, or of peculiar danger to the captor; it allows of all destruction of property and obstructions of the ways and channels of traffic, travel or communication, and of all withholding of sustenance or means of life from the enemy; of the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subsistence and safety of the army; and of such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith, either positively pledged regarding agreements entered into during the war, or supposed by the modern law of war to exist. Men who take up arms against one another in public war, do not cease on this account to be moral beings, responsible to one another and to God."

The striking contrast to these teachings and practices presented by our army when invading Pennsylvania, illustrates the moral character of our people. Though their forbearance may have been unmerited and unappreciated by the enemy, it was imposed by their own self-respect, which forbade their degenerating from Christian warriors into plundering ruffians, assailing the property, lives and honor of helpless non-combatants. If their conduct when thus contrasted with the inhuman practices of our foe, fail to command the respect and sympathy of civilized nations in our day, it cannot fail to be recognized by their less deceived posterity.

The hope last year entertained of an early termination of the war has not been realized. Could carnage have satisfied the appetite of our enemy for the destruction of human life, or grief have appeased their wanton desire to inflict human suffering, there has been blood shed enough on both sides, and two lands have been sufficiently darkened by the weeds of mourning, to induce a disposition for peace.

If unanimity in a people could dispel delusion, it has been displayed too unmistakably not to have silenced the pretence that the Southern States were merely disturbed by a factious insurrection, and it must long since have been admitted that they were but exercising their reserved right to modify their own Government in such manner as would best secure their own happiness. But these considerations have been powerless to allay the unchristian hate of those, who, long accustomed to draw large profits from a union with us, cannot control the rage excited by the conviction that they have by their own folly, destroyed the richest sources of their prosperity. They refuse even to listen to proposals for the only peace possible between us—a peace which, recognizing the impassable gulf which divides us, may leave the two peoples separately to recover from the injuries inflicted on both by the causeless war now waged against us. Having begun the war in direct violation of their Constitution, which forbads the attempt to coerce a State, they have been hardened by crime, until they no longer attempt to veil their purpose to destroy the institutions and subvert the sovereignty and independence of those States. We now know that the only reliable hope for peace is in the vigor of our resistance, while the cessation of their hostility is only to be expected from the pressure of their necessities.

The patriotism of the people has proved equal to every sacrifice demanded by their country's need. We have been united as a people never were united under like circumstances before. God has blessed us with success disproportionate to our means, and, under His divine favor our labors must at last be crowned with the reward due to men who have given all they possessed to the righteous defence of their inalienable rights, their homes and their altars.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, December 7, 1863.

The abolitionists have beaten Etheridge, the renegade Tennesseean, for Clerk of the House, which he had filled for two years. Etheridge received 69 votes, McPherson of Penn. 101.

☞ In ordering a paper changed from one Post office to another, don't forget to say *from* what office, as well as to what office.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Session closed, according to resolution, on Monday morning last. We copy, below, a list of the acts and resolutions passed.

Among the propositions which did *not* pass, we find the following:

In the Senate, a bill to prohibit the raising of cotton and tobacco beyond a certain amount was taken up. Messrs. Holeman and Lassiter opposed the bill and said that the legislature would transcend their authority by passing any such law. It was a species of despotism. Mr Graham said that such restrictions were onerous, and calculated to dissatisfy the citizen. Let the people alone and they would do right, as they had done. Mr Sanders moved to postpone indefinitely. Agreed to. Ayes 22, Nays 9.

In the Commons, Mr Grissom, for a Select Committee, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Whereas, It appears to this General Assembly that organized detachments of Confederate soldiers, under arms, were sent to various precincts in Bertie county, in this State, on the fourth day of November, while the Congressional elections for this State were being held; and whereas citizens of this State were illegally arrested by said detachments of soldiers, and other citizens were thereby intimidated from the free exercise of their clearly defined Constitutional rights; therefore be it

Resolved, That these acts are in violation of the spirit of the Constitution of North Carolina, and deserve the censure of this General Assembly; and that the Governor is requested to lay this resolution before the President of the Confederate States.

When this preamble and resolution came to the Senate, it was laid on the table.

ACTS.—To amend act to incorporate Statesville.
To incorporate Pettigrew Monument Association.
To amend charter of Christian Advocate.
Concerning Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.
To amend "an act for the relief of certain Banks of the State and the people."
To repeal third section of "an act to divide the State into ten Congressional Districts."
Concerning Rutherford Academy.
In relation to compensation of the tax collector of Johnston.
To amend sec. 85th chap. 34th Revised Code.
To authorize A. J. McBryde, Sheriff of Watauga, to collect arrears.
To explain and amend sec. 68, chap. 107, Revised Code.
Concerning the Insane Asylum.
In relation to larceny and robbery.
To increase pay of witnesses and jurors.
Concerning impressments.
In relation to the Governor's Message.
To incorporate town of Hickory Tavern, Catawba.
To incorporate Fayetteville Kerosine Co.
To increase fees of Special Magistrate of Wilmington.
To incorporate Lockville Mining and Man. Co.
To incorporate Salem and High Point Plank-road Co.
To incorporate Pender Monument Association.
To amend the Revenue Law.
To incorporate Volunteer Navy Co.
In regard to Fay. Mutual Insurance Co.
Concerning slave labor on public works.
To regulate fees of clerks and Sheriff in Guilford.
Concerning Cherokee Lands.
In relation to depositions.
To amend Militia Law.
To authorize courts of Oyer and Terminer.
To allow a fee to the Assistant Clerk in the Treasury for registration of State Bonds.
Explanatory of an act to admit proof of handwriting of attesting witnesses in certain cases.
To incorporate Miners' Mining and Smelting Co.
To provide for pay of Judges holding courts of Oyer and Terminer.
To incorporate Trustees of N. C. Endowment Fund.
To repeal 11th sec. ch. 23, Revised Code.
In relation to the crime of arson.
To incorporate the N. C. Express Co.
To amend 9th sec. ch. 101, Revised Code.
To regulate office hours in certain offices.
Making appropriations for the military establishment of the State. [Appropriates $1,650,000.]
Concerning Sheriff and Clerk of County Court of Cherokee.
Authorizing the Governor to accept the services of Cherokee Indians to repel invasion or insurrection.
To amend Revenue Law. [Taxes Express Co's five per cent on gross receipts.]
To amend ch. 36 Rev. Code, entitled "Currency"
To amend act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence.
To restore the Courts and for other purposes.
For relief of wives and families of soldiers. [Appropriates $1,000,000.]
Further to define the duties of Treasurer of the Literary Fund, and for other purposes.
To exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription.
To incorporate Comstock Mining and Smelting Company.
In relation to salaries and fees.
To amend the act entitled "Revenue." [Taxes Insurance Companies incorporated out of the State *three* per cent. on their gross receipts.]
To enforce the criminal laws of the State. [Authorizes trials for crimes committed in counties where Superior Courts cannot be held by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, before the Superior Courts of adjacent counties.]
To provide against a possible deficiency in Treasury. [Authorizes an issue of State Bonds, a sale of State Treasury Notes, or both, to the amount of $2,000,000.]
Making an appropriation to purchase cotton to be applied to purchases in Europe. [Appropriates $324,000.]
To incorporate Palmyra Lodge of A. Y. Masons No. 147, Averasboro'.
Concerning the Governor's salary.
Authorizing four Justices of the counties of Carteret and Craven to appoint a Commissioner and for other purposes.

RESOLUTIONS. Concerning printing of the Treasurer's Report. Requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure an increase of the pay of soldiers. In favor of John W. Hinson, Sheriff of Duplin. In relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Eli Swanner of Beaufort county. Concerning the *per diem* and mileage of the members of the General Assembly. In relation to sequestered and confiscated lands in North Carolina. In favor of sick and wounded soldiers. In favor of Joseph Cobb, Sheriff of Edgecombe. In favor of Wm. Patterson, late Sheriff of Alamance. In favor of Council Wooten. Requiring certain Sheriffs to refund money into the Public Treasury. In favor of Levi Dawson. In favor of Henry H. Sandlin of Onslow. In favor of Drury King. In favor of the Speakers, Clerks, and Doorkeepers. In relation to impressments. In favor of Charles Kelly. Relative to Wm. D. Wynne. Instructing the Auditor of Public Accounts to inquire whether a better system of keeping the accounts of disbursing officers, and better checks on their accountability may not be introduced, and whether a better mode of cancelling the vouchers of the Public Treasury may not be adopted. In favor of Elizabeth A. Gordon of Gates county.

FROM THE NORTH.

Yankee news is to the 10th. The papers contain little beside the Message and official documents accompanying, elsewhere noted.

There is but one other exciting topic, viz: a gallant Confederate exploit in yankee land or water. We copy from the Enquirer:—

The Herald contains an article two columns in length, giving the particulars of the capture of the Steamer Chesapeake, Capt. Willets, from New York, for Portland, Me., on Sunday morning last, between one and two o'clock, by sixteen Confederate passengers. Seven of the men purchased passage tickets for Portland, Me., while a dozen or more persons, dressed shabbily, some as returned soldiers, went on board and purchased their tickets of the clerk of the boat. This not being an unfrequent method of doing business, of course would not create any suspicions either in the mind of the clerk or captain. Among the seven passengers who obtained their tickets at the office was one person who stated to the clerk that he was an old sea captain, and preferred this mode of reaching Portland on account of its being the pleasantest and cheapest. Before she started some fifteen persons were counted on her deck; but even at the office nothing was thought of it.

The capture was made at half past one o'clock on Monday morning, when there was one-half the crew on duty, the others being below asleep. The second engineer was shot dead. The first engineer was shot in the chin. The first mate was badly wounded in the groin. Eleven or twelve shots were fired at the Captain. After being overpowered, he was put into irons, and the passengers were notified that they were prisoners of war of the Confederate States of America. The attack was made when about 21 miles East of Cape Cod. The steamer, then in the hands of the Confederates, came to off Partridge Island, at about one o'clock, on the morning of the 9th. The crew and passengers were then put into a boat, and sent to St. Johns, N. ☐, and, at last accounts, were at the Mansion house. It will be recollected that it was the Chesapeake that captured Capt. Reed and his party when they attempted to run away with the cutter Cushing, from the harbor of Portland. She was full of freight, consisting of cotton, rags, provisions, and general merchandize. The steamer and cargo were valued at $180,000. She carried two guns, six pounders, one brass and the other iron, several revolvers, and some other fire arms. After the dismissal of the crew and passengers, she sailed in an Easterly direction, and was subsequently seen alongside another vessel, and from her it is thought she got a supply of coal.

As soon as the news of the capture reached the Brooklyn navy yard, a fleet was fitted out to be sent in pursuit of the prize, but it is to be hoped that she has been run into a Confederate port ere this.

There was considerable speculation in the North as to the actors in the affair. Some thought they were rebels, who had banded together in the affair—others believed them to be a party of desperate men of New York bent on a speculation, to run the vessel into port, sell her and cargo, and pocket the proceeds. One of Morgan's officers is named as a leader in the affair.

The Herald on Lincoln's Message.—The Herald contains a lengthy editorial comment on the message of Abraham. It says that "Mr. Lincoln's plan will be a failure, and it is quite possible that it has been submitted more with a view to open the question of an amnesty and a restoration, or more to conciliate the radicals, than from any hope of the acceptance of these overtures by the States concerned or any one of them not under the absolute control of our armies. We are now adrift at sea beyond our ancient landmarks, and upon what shore we may reach the anchorage of peace it would be vain to conjecture. We can only hope that from the very agitation which the restoration plan of the message will create, we may reach some satisfactory half-way house of rest."

Price of Gold.—The Herald of the 10th says: The gold exchange was in a state of ferment yesterday, and prices went down nearly two per cent., but subsequently went up again, the market closing firm at 148½.

Sinking of the Yankee Monitor Weehawken.—SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—The Free South, published at Beaufort, reports the loss of the yankee Monitor Wechawken, near Charleston harbor, during the gale of the sixth inst. Over 20 of her crew went down with her.

Army Schemes.—RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported a bill that all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between sixteen and fifty-five, be declared in the Military service, all between sixteen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty-five belong to the reserve corps, and between eighteen and forty-five for field service. Any existing organization of non-conscripts will be permitted to join the reserve corps. It repeals all laws granting exemptions and none hereafter are to be exempt, except those unfit for Military service; Ministers of the gospel; Superintendents of Asylums, one Editor to each newspaper, Printers, Physicians, Apothecaries. The bill was placed on the calendar to be taken up in its turn.

The Yankee Prisoners.—The following communication from Judge Ould, to Brig. Gen. Meredith, says the Richmond Whig, will be read with general satisfaction throughout the Confederacy.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., Dec. 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:—Sir:—As the assent of the Confederate Government to the transmission, by your authorities and people, of food and clothing to the prisoners at Richmond and elsewhere, has been the subject of so much misconstruction and misrepresentation, and has been made the occasion of so much villification and abuse, I am directed to inform you that no more will be allowed to be delivered at City Point. The clothing and provisions already received will be devoted to the use of your prisoners. When that supply is exhausted, they will receive the same rations as our soldiers in the field.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
RO. OULD, Ag't of Exchange.

The Guilford District—The following, says the Patriot, is the official vote of this District for members of Congress at the last election:

	Gilmer.	Brown.
Person,	358	17
Rockingham,	886	46
Stokes,	118	27
Forsyth,	303	160
Alamance,	280	45
Guilford,	643	389
Caswell,	146	148
	2234	832

A True Patriot.—John Manass, of Union county, N. C., passed through this city, last week, on his way to join the army of Gen. Lee as a private soldier. He is between 50 and 60 years of age, and has had six sons in the army, two of whom were killed in battle.—*Richmond Whig.*

Raw Hides wanted to Tan.

WE will tan Hides for one third of the Leather. Hides to be delivered at our Tan Yard at Rives' Chapel, Chatham county, P. O. Beaumont.

We refer to Geo. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

W. D. WATSON & CO.

Beaumont, Chatham Co., Nov. 19, 1863. 33*3tpd

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

THE Subscriber will sell five hundred bushels SALT at ten Dollars per Bushel. 75 per cent on cost, for cash or barter in corn and wheat, at Shallotte, Brunswick County. JOSEPH C BROOKS

November 16 81*11pd

Valuable Land and Negroes in Harnett County, for sale.

THE subscriber, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cutts, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Wm. Cutts, dec'd, on Thursday the 31st day of Dec'r 1863 THREE TRACTS OF LAND—one tract containing 216 acres, another tract containing 239 acres, another tract containing 307 acres, on the waters of Black river and Buie's Creek. Also, at the same time and place, FIVE LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN R. RAMBEAUT,
Ex'r of Wm Cutts, dec'd

Dec'r 4, 1863. 89*2t

NOTICE.

I WILL sell on the 7th Jan'y 1864, at my plantation in Bladen county, my crop of

Corn, Peas, Rye, Potatoes, Fodder and Hay, Farming Utensils, Carts, &c., two good Horses, a few Cattle and Hogs.

I will also hire out 20 Negroes (men, women and children,) and rent my Plantation. Terms make known on day of sale. H. H. ROBESON.

Prospect Hall, N. C., Dec'r 6. 87*3pd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 420 acres of Land in Moore county, lying on Deep River. There is on the premises a No. 1 Dwelling and all necessary Out houses. This land is said to be about the centre of the Coal Basin. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to William McIntosh, on the plank road leading to the Gulf from Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Chalk Level, Harnett county.

J. A. HARMAN

October 23, 1863. 75-91pd

Notice to Absentees and Deserters.

FOR such of the annexed absentees as may be Deserters, a reward of Thirty Dollars each will be paid, on delivery to the Conscript officer nearest to where he may be captured:

A list of Absentees and Deserters in the 69th Regiment of North Carolina Troops.

Co A,—Capt L A Johnson.

Private C A Hoyt, substitute and deserter, Newbern, N C.

Co B.—Capt James T Mitchell.

Thomas Brown, substitute and deserter,			Wilmington
Phillip W Duffie,	"	"	Richmond, Va
John Saider,	"	"	"
John Myers,	"	"	"
Hartman Miles,	"	"	"
Wm McCoy,	"	"	Winchester, Va
John Tablet,	"	"	"
Wm D Bradshaw, absent without leave,			Lessburg, Md
Lewis R Bray,	"	"	Danville, Va

Co C.—Capt A McIntire.

G W Breece, absent without leave, Golden Place, Onslow county			
T H Carter,	"	"	Teache's Depot, Duplin
Seaburn Casteen,	"	"	Bannerman's P O, New Hanover county
Isaac Deal,	"	"	" "
S H Edens	"	"	Golden Place, Onslow
L G Henderson,	"	"	Bannerman's, N Hanover
W T Mitchell,	"	"	Kenansville, Duplin
Ban Padgett,	"	"	Golden Place, Onslow
Robt Padgett,	"	"	" "

Co D.—Capt Wm Sharpe.

Elisha Balch, deserter,			Hertford county
James Brown,	"		Richmond, Va
J A Dilday,	"		Hertford county
Isaac Godwin,	"		"
Barnes Griffith,	"		"
W E Hill,	"		"
James Holloman	"		"
D O Evans,	"		"
W A Overton,	"		"
Caleb Taylor,	"		"
John A Parker,	"		"
J M Deans, absent without leave,			Hertford county
H E Dilday,	"		"
J H Eure,	"	"	Gates county
Ban Futrell,	"	"	Northampton county
Ira Futrell,	"	"	"
Wm J Joynes,	"	"	"
J J Heggard,	"	"	Hertford county
Alex'r Jones,	"	"	"

Co E,—Capt J Y Bryce.

James Browing, deserter,			Gaston county
A S Craig,	"		"
Jno M Hoffman,	"		"
J T Ley,	"		"
A T Ley,	"		"
Alex'r McDaniel,	"		"
E B McDaniel,	"		"
Merrit R Sparks,	"		"
W B Simms,	"		Charlotte
J P Stowe,	"		Gaston county
J H Smith,	"		"
Nicholas Poplin,	"		Charlotte
Alex'r Craig, absent without leave,			Charlotte
John Biggers,	"	"	Mecklenburg c'w

Co